

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

Vol I No 167

27 August 1979

## INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UNITED STATES

Reportage on Vice-President Mondale's Visit to PRC	B 1
Departure From Washington	B 1
Arrival in Beijing	B 1
Beijing TV Coverage	B 2
Welcome by Deng, Delegation	B 2
Dinner With Huang Hua	B 3
Beijing Walking Tour	B 4
Banquet With Deng Xiaoping	B 4
Deng on Sino-U.S. Relations	B 7
Mondale Banquet Speech	B 8
Talks With Deng Xiaoping	B 9
Bilateral Cooperation Discussion	B 9
Lunch With Fang Yi	B 9
Senator Jackson Meets Hua Guofeng, Other PRC Officials	B 10
Chen Pixian, Hubei Delegation Visit Ohio	B 10

### SOVIET UNION

USSR Reported Building Nuclear-Powered Carrier	C 1
Soviet Ballet Star Godunov Defects to U.S.	C 1
Soviet Espionage in Latin America Reported	C 1

### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Lao Pilot Defects to Thailand With Aircraft	E 1
Sihanouk Arrives in Beijing From DPRK	E 1
Meeting With Deng Yingchao	E 1
Thailand Grants Facilities to Democratic Kampuchean Leaders	E 1
Democratic Kampuchean Delegation Arrives in Havana	E 1

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC Leaders Attend Memorial Service for Zhang Wentian	L 1
Deng Xiaoping Eulogy	L 2
Press Coverage of Memorial Meeting	L 3
RENMIN RIBAO Carries Zhang Wentian Article on Politics, Economics [24 Aug]	L 5
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Daughter of Former Shanghai Mayor [18 Aug]	L 13
RENMIN RIBAO Stresses Readjustment of Capital Construction [22 Aug]	L 14
PRC Textile Industry Increases Production	L 17
GONGREN RIBAO Comments on Coal Production [25 Aug]	L 17
Heilongjiang, Xinjiang State Farms Reap Good Wheat Harvest	L 17

Deng Yingchao Attends Founding of Chinese Scientific Association	L 18
RENMIN RIBAO: Film Workers Must Continue Criticism of Lin Biao [27 Aug]	I 19
Briefs: PLA Antitank Rifle-Grenade	L 19

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui County CCP Committee Handles 'Beating-Smashing' Case	O 1
Zhejiang Party Secretary Speaks on Farmland Improvement	O 1
Zhejiang Radio Reports Typhoon Damage	O 2
Further Reports	O 4
Jiangsu CPPCC Committee Names Hui Yuyu Chairman	O 5
Typhoon Strikes Shanghai; Little Damage Reported	O 5

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hunan Prefecture Meeting Stresses Truth Criterion Issue	P 1
Xi Zhongxun Gives Views on Guangdong Rural Work	P 1
Guangzhou Welcomes Counterattack Heroes' Delegation	P 5

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou County Launches Discussion on Truth Criterion	Q 1
Guizhou Holds Conference on Grasping Financial Work	Q 2
An Pingsheng Presides Over Provincial Work Conference	Q 2

## NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang's Yang Yichen Addresses Provincial Party Meeting	S 1
Heilongjiang Military District Holds Urban Militia Work Meeting	S 2
Heilongjiang Meeting Discusses Employment of Educated Youths	S 3
Heilongjiang Meeting Urges Improving Marxist-Leninist Education	S 4
Jilin Military Cadres Study Practice as Criterion of Truth	S 4
JILIN RIBAO Comments on Need for All To Observe Law, Discipline	S 5
Jilin Arranges Jobs for Unemployed Youth	S 5
Liaoning First Secretary Addresses Conference in Yingkou	S 6
Liaoning Meeting Held for Retired Armyemen Awaiting Work	S 7

## REPORTAGE ON VICE-PRESIDENT MONDALE'S VISIT TO PRC

## Departure From Washington

OW241902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Washington, August 24 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale left here this morning for an official visit to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. His trip is the first political level trip to China since normalisation between China and USA.

An administration official of Mondale's party said before their departure that the U.S. Government viewed the trip "not only as part of the continuing dialogue on international affairs," "but also we have wanted to place a strong focus on exploiting and consolidating the breakthrough of normalization to move the relationship forward to a new level of political intimacy, and to that end to strengthen and develop new ties in the economic, cultural and other fields of relationship." He stressed, "There are large areas of strategic congruence between China and the United States." He said the USA and China "do have different perspectives on certain issues," but "these can be placed in perspective." He went on that strengthening the bilateral relationship can become the solid core of predictable central supporting structure for an enduring strategic relationship that both sides believe will contribute more broadly to international peace and security.

Another official said Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping's historic visit to USA last January laid the groundwork for further talks between the two governments. The U.S. Government is looking forward to Mondale's discussions with the Chinese leadership on matters of global concern with particular emphasis on the Asian region, Southeast Asia area, the issue of refugees, the subcontinent, the Indian Ocean as well as energy problems.

## Arrival in Beijing

OW251014 Beijing XINHUA in English 0952 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Walter F. Mondale, vice-president of the United States of America, and Mrs. Mondale touched down at Beijing Airport at 5:35 this afternoon to begin their week-long official visit to China.

Mr. and Mrs. Mondale and their party were greeted at the airport by Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and other Chinese leaders. The vice-president is the highest ranking U.S. official to visit China since normalization, coming after several U.S. secretaries and congressional groups.

During his tour of China, Vice-President Mondale is scheduled to meet Premier Hua Guofeng, have two talks with Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, meet some other vice-premiers and a number of ministers. He will deliver a speech on Sino-American relations at Beijing University, attend a cultural evening, give a press conference and visit some of the historical and scenic sites here in Beijing. Mrs. Mondale, who is a ceramics artist, will visit among other places a cloisone factory and the Central Institute of Industrial Arts in the Chinese capital.

The Mondales and their party will fly to Xian (Sian), capital of Shaanxi (Shensi) Province, on August 29 to see the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, the emperor who founded the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.) and a display of terracotta warriors and horses unearthed near the tomb.

They will proceed the following day to Guangzhou where they will visit the site of the former institute of the 1920s peasant movement, a ceramics kiln and a people's commune in Foshan near the capital of Guangdong Province. The vice-president and his party are scheduled to wind up their visit to China and leave Guangzhou for Hong Kong on the morning of September 1.

Speaking in an interview with XINHUA before Mr. Mondale's arrival, U.S. Ambassador to China Leonard Woodcock said: "I think the vice-president's visit comes at a very good time in our relations. It is essential for the stability of the Pacific region and, I think, for the peace of the world that there be a sound, constructive relationship between China and the United States," the ambassador added. Asked what subjects the Vice-President was likely to take up in his talks with Chinese leaders, Ambassador Woodcock said: "Well, global matters certainly will be discussed, I am sure, in considerable detail and bilateral matters, I think, in great depth." He said he was pleased that the vice-president was going to China's ancient capital of Xian, "which can emphasize to the American people the long cultural history of this great nation." "To get a television exposure to this ancient city in the centre of China will give a different perspective to America," the ambassador said.

#### Beijing TV Coverage

HK270602 [Editorial Report HK] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 26 August carries a 2.5-minute filmed report on Vice President Mondale's arrival in Beijing as the third item in the evening's newscast--the first two items being the memorial service for former CCP General Secretary Zhang Wentian and the second Premier Hua's reception of the Barbadian parliamentary group.

The film opens with shots of the vice president's plane taxiing toward the tarmac where Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, Foreign Minister Huang Hua and Ambassador Woodcock are waiting. Then the Mondales are seen emerging from the plane and walking down the ramp to shake hands with Deng, who speaks to them briefly through an interpreter. The following shots show the Mondales shaking hands with Huang and Woodcock. At this point the camera cuts to show the vice president's entourage walking down the ramp and then the vice president, in the company of Deng, reviewing the honor guard. Finally, after a brief shot of the vice president shaking hands with a row of American Embassy staff, the film ends with a shot of the vice president's limousine leaving the airport. Mr. Mondale arrived in Beijing on 25 August.

#### Welcome by Deng, Delegation

OW251330 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpt] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale, Mrs. Mondale and their party flew into Beijing this afternoon to a warm welcome from Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping.

As Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale stepped down from the plane, Vice-Premier Deng shook hands with them warmly. "I am very glad to meet you again," Vice-Premier Deng said. "On behalf of the Chinese Government and the Chinese people, I would like to extend a warm welcome to you." Vice-President Mondale said: "I've brought you the greetings and affection from your good friend President Carter and the American people who love you."



Mr. Mondale is the highest official of the U.S. administration to visit China since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States of America. He will stay for a week in Beijing, Xian and Guangzhou. During this period, Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and other Chinese leaders and ministers are expected to meet with Vice-President Mondale and members of his official party. They will exchange views on a number of international issues and on the further development of bilateral relations. Vice-President Mondale will also make a speech on the historic significance of Sino-American relations at Beijing University.

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of the two countries. A military band played the national anthems of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China. Accompanied by Vice-Premier Deng, Vice-President Mondale reviewed a guard of honour made up of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Among those greeting Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale and other American guests at the airport were Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Minister of Water Conservancy Qian Zhengying, Vice-Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Zheng Yishan, Vice-Minister of the Metallurgical Industry Xu Chi, Vice-Minister of the Petroleum Industry Qin Wencai, Director-General of the Chinese General Administration of Civil Aviation Shen Tu and Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Chai Zemin and his wife. U.S. Ambassador to China and Mrs. Leonard Woodcock as well as officials of the U.S. Embassy in Beijing were also on hand.

Arriving on the same plane with Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale were their daughter Eleanor Jane Mondale; Richard P. Moe, chief of staff; David L. Aaron, deputy assistant to the President for national security; Richard C. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state; James A. Johnson, executive assistant to the vice-president; Denis A. Clift, national security advisor to the vice-president; Michael C. Oksenberg, senior member of the National Security Council staff; Albert A. Eisele, press secretary to the vice-president; Elizabeth C. Abell, executive assistant to Mrs. Mondale; and Thomas S. Foley, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee of the U.S. Congress; and others.

In the company of Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping, Vice-President Mondale drove to the state guest house from the airport. Madame Zhuo Lin, wife of Vice-Premier Deng, greeted Mr. and Mrs. Mondale at the entrance of the building where the Mondales are to stay during their sojourn in Beijing.

#### Dinner With Huang Hua

OW251550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1532 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale had their first taste of Chinese hospitality this evening at a dinner given by Foreign Minister Huang Hua at the picturesque Summer Palace on the northwestern outskirts of Beijing.

Foreign Minister Huang greeted the Mondales and the senior members of their official party at the eastern gate of the palace. The group walked into the glare of kleig lights, as the horde of television cameramen and photographers waiting there vied with one another to get the best possible shots. After seeing the "Hall of Magnanimity and Longevity" just inside the gate, the vice-president and his entourage walked along the "Long Corridor," a 728-metre covered walk, to the Tingli "Hark the Oriole" Pavilion to enjoy a feast of freshly-caught fish from the park's Kuming Lake.

I. 27 Aug 79

B 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping is scheduled to host an official welcoming banquet for Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale at the Great Hall of the People tomorrow evening.

#### Beijing Walking Tour

OW261209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale this afternoon took a walk at the Qianmen (Front City Gate) shopping area where he made contacts with Beijing residents.

In a light striped suit, the vice-president waved to the crowd as he stepped out of his limousine. Seeing a big red placard on the side walk, he asked about the meaning of the Chinese characters on it and was told that they meant "Unite and Strive To Build a Modern Powerful Socialist Country!" The vice-president's attention was attracted by a Chinese-style two-storey building which turned out to be the "Beijing Silk Shop". Mr. Mondale asked a number of questions and was told that the shop was a state shop, that there were no privately-owned shops in China now and that the silks on sale were all Chinese made.

Walking along the road, the U.S. vice-president shook hands with several onlookers and said "ni hao" (how do you do) in Chinese to them. One of them was an 82-year-old pensioner. When told that he had shaken hands with Mr. Mondale, the old worker smiled broadly and said: "I hadn't expected it was him. I have read about his arrival in the papers." Mr. Mondale then stopped before a stall and bought one catty of onions for 12 fen (about 7 U.S. cents). He said: "I always want to buy onions, they are just what I need."

Mrs. Mondale went sight-seeing and shopping this afternoon. She went to Tiantan (Temple of Heaven) park, built in 1420, where the feudal emperors offered sacrifices and prayers each spring for a propitious year. She also did some shopping at the Friendship Store and the XINHUA bookstore in the downtown area.

#### Banquet With Deng Xiaoping

OW262008 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1658 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 August--"Sino-U.S. relations have made considerable progress since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries," said Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping this evening.

At a banquet in honor of U.S. Vice President and Mrs Mondale, Deng emphatically pointed out: "Sino-U.S. relations will develop steadily so long as the two sides act strictly in accordance with the principles included in the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations, respect each other's independence and sovereignty, deal with the concrete issues between China and the United States on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, and view and cope with mutual problems from a global perspective and with a view to the long-term political and strategic interests involved."

In his speech at the banquet, Vice President Mondale said: "The time has come to insure that in the 1980's our relationship fulfills its potential. That is the purpose of my visit." He said: "What has brought our two nations together is this: we both seek a world of stability and peace--of independent and diverse nations cooperating for their common economic progress, and we both are opposed to efforts by any country to dominate another."

The banquet was held at the Great Hall of the People. The national flags of the United States of America and the People's Republic of China were hung side by side in the banquet room. Vice President and Mrs Mondale came to the banquet room at 1930 hours, accompanied by vice premiers Deng Xiaoping, Yu Qiuli and Geng Biao. At that time, a military band played music to welcome the guests.

Attending the banquet were Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade; Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy; Huang Zhen, minister of culture, and his wife; and Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the United States, and his wife. Also present on the occasion were Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador here; American specialists and scholars who are giving lectures in China; and other American friends currently visiting in Beijing.

Before taking their seats, Vice President and Mrs Mondale enthusiastically met and shook hands with members of the NPC Standing Committee; Standing Committee members of the National CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of the various departments concerned under the State Council, the National Women's Federation, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Beijing Garrison Command and other units; and other people in the fields of science, education, literature and art and sports who have visited the United States.

When the banquet started, a military band played in turn the national anthems of the United States and China. Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping proposed the first toast. He said: "At the beginning of this year, I visited the United States. I was given a warm reception by President Carter, Vice President Mondale, the U.S. Government and the American people. Many moving scenes are still are fresh in my mind."

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said: "We think highly of Vice President Mondale's visit to our country. The leaders of our two countries will review together the progress of our bilateral relations in all fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations, explore the possibilities of strengthening ties and exchanges in fields of common interest, and have a wide-ranging exchange of views on international issues of common concern. Vice President Mondale will also visit a number of cities in our country and make contacts with leading personnel in those provinces and municipalities and people of various circles to enhance his understanding in our country and people. I think these discussions and tours will surely be helpful in promoting the cooperation between our two countries, the friendship between the peoples of our two countries and world peace."

He pointed out that the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States has enabled the two countries to enter a new stage in their relations; that since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the two countries had signed a number of bilateral agreements; that there was increasing cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and scientific-technological fields; and that friendly contacts between the two peoples had become more frequent. He said: Of course, we both hope that relations between our two countries will develop even further in the future.

Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping then talked about the present policy of carrying out readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the national economy. He said: "In the course of implementing this policy, we will strengthen our economic and commercial ties with other countries and broaden exchanges in science, culture, technology and other fields. Such exchanges are not only needed by the Chinese people, but will also bring benefits to the people of various countries which deal with us. I am convinced that there is wide scope for economic cooperation between China and the United States."



Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: "China needs a peaceful international environment to carry on its socialist modernization, and the people of the world also wish to lead happy lives in such an environment. Yet, we cannot but note that viewing changes and developments as a whole, the international situation has become more turbulent and tense. Cases of intervention in and attempts to exercise control over other countries and even acts of open armed aggression show that the danger of war is still growing. Therefore, we have an unescapable responsibility to work harder in defence of world peace and to oppose hegemonism and foreign domination in all its forms."

Vice Premier Deng said in concluding his toast: "The People's Republic of China and the United States of America are two great countries. The Chinese and American peoples are great people. The genuine friendship and cooperation of the Chinese and American peoples would play an influential role in the effort to maintain world peace. The Chinese and American peoples should make a positive contribution to human progress and world peace. This is a challenge that we both face in the current international situation, let us work together toward this end."

Vice President Mondale in his toast praised Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States in January of this year as breaking through huge diplomatic obstacles that have existed for 30 years and rekindling the American people's friendship toward the great Chinese people. He said: The visit to the United States by vice premiers Deng Xiaoping and Fang Yi has led the relations between the United States and China to a new stage. He said: "In the subsequent several months, we saw reciprocal visits at the Cabinet level, the signing of many agreements and the establishment of new links between the two governments at various working levels. We have already laid down a firm foundation for a prospering relationship in the relations between our two countries and have also laid down a foundation for our cooperation in the next decade."

Vice President Mondale pointed out: "If we strengthen our bilateral ties, we can both make dramatic economic progress; we can both enrich our cultures: But above all, Mr Vice Premier, an enduring Sino-American relationship will promote the stable international environment we both need to meet our domestic challenges and address problems of global concern." He said: "The decade of the 1980's will bring years of challenge in international affairs. But let there be no doubt that the United States will do everything it must to remain as secure and prosperous in the future as we have been in the past."

Vice President Mondale said: "Through your four modernizations, you are determined to attain the same goal. The United States agrees that the modernized China of the future can make an even greater contribution to the creation of a just international order than the China of today." He said: "We believe that the Sino-American relationship can emerge in the 1980's as one of the major bulwarks of peace and justice in the world. To achieve this goal, I wish to join you in widening our consultations on world affairs--and where possible, achieve a common purpose through our separate actions." He said: "To reach that goal, and to consolidate our friendship, we must widen and deepen our bilateral relations. A flourishing relationship between us in the 1980's--in commerce, in culture, in science and technology--will demonstrate to the whole world the significance we attach to our common purpose: A world of independent nations, of equilibrium, and of peace."

In his toast, Vice President Mondale also mentioned his brief walk near the Front Gate. He said: "At the Front Gate, I began to understand the legacies of your past, and on Beijing's streets, in the healthy and strong determined faces of the people I saw and met, I was moved by the enormous potential you have for the future."



I. 27 Aug 79

B 7

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

An atmosphere of friendship between the Chinese and American peoples permeated the banquet. Amid strains of Chinese and American music played by the military band, the hosts and the guests repeatedly clinked their glasses, wishing that Sino-U.S. relations will develop steadily. This afternoon, Mrs Mondale toured the park of the Temple of Heaven.

#### Deng on Sino-U.S. Relations

OW261251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--Sino-U.S. relations "have made considerable progress" since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, said Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping at a banquet in honour of U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale this evening.

He pointed out that the two governments had signed a number of bilateral agreements, there was increasing cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and scientific-technological fields, and friendly contacts between the two peoples had become more frequent.

Speaking of the future of Sino-U.S. relations, he said: "I am sure that they will develop steadily so long as the two sides act strictly in accordance with the principles included in the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations, respect each other's independence and sovereignty, deal with the concrete issues between China and the United States on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, and view and cope with problems we both face from a global perspective and the long-term political and strategic interests involved." He continued: "The leaders of our two countries will review together the progress of our bilateral relations in all fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations, explore the possibilities of strengthening ties and exchanges in fields of common interest, and have a wide-ranging exchange of views on international issues of common concern. I think these discussions and tours will surely be helpful in promoting cooperation between our two countries, the friendship between our two peoples, and world peace."

Discussing China's three-year readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement of the economy, he said: "In the course of implementing this policy, we will strengthen our economic and commercial ties with other countries and broaden the exchanges in science, culture, technology and other fields." He said: "There is wide scope for economic cooperation between China and the United States." He pointed out: "China needs a peaceful international environment to carry on its socialist modernization, and the people of the world also wish to lead a happy life in such an environment. Yet, we cannot but note that viewing the changes and developments as a whole, the international situation has become more turbulent and tense. Cases of intervention in and attempts to exercise control over other countries and even acts of open armed aggression show that the danger of war is still growing. Therefore, we have an unescapable responsibility to work harder in defence of world peace and to oppose hegemonism and foreign domination in all its forms."

The Chinese vice-premier emphatically pointed out that the genuine friendship and cooperation of the Chinese and American peoples would play an influential role in the effort to maintain world peace. "The Chinese and the American peoples should make a positive contribution to human progress and world peace," he said.

## Mondale Banquet Speech

OW261326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

["Sino-U.S. Relationship, Major Bulwark of World Peace, Justice, Says U.S. Vice-President Mondale"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--"We believe that Sino-American relationship can emerge in the 1980s as one of the major bulwarks of peace and justice in the world," said U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale at a banquet given in his honour by Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping this evening.

"To achieve that goal, I wish to join you in widening our consultations on world affairs--and where possible, achieve a common purpose through our separate action," Vice-President Mondale said. "To reach that goal, and to consolidate our friendship, we must widen and deepen our bilateral relations. A flourishing relationship between us in the 1980s--in commerce, in culture, in the sciences and technology--will demonstrate to the whole world the significance we attach to our common purpose: A world of independent nations, of equilibrium, and of peace," he said.

Vice-President Mondale continued: "Visits at the highest levels have marked each milestone in our relationship. Journeys by two presidents were integral parts of our mutual quest for normalization. The visit of Vice Premier Deng and Vice Premier Fang brought that quest to an end and launched us into a new era. In the months since, we have witnessed a profusion of Cabinet-level visits, agreement signings, and new ties at all working levels of our governments. We have laid the institutional basis for a flourishing relationship, and we have set the tone of cooperation that will mark our ties in the decade ahead.

"The time had to come to ensure that in the 1980s our relationship fulfills its potential. That is the purpose of my visit. If we strengthen our bilateral ties, we can both make dramatic economic progress; we can both enrich our cultures. But above all, Mr Vice Premier, an enduring Sino-American relationship will promote the stable international environment we both need to meet our domestic challenges and address problems of global concern. And so what has brought our two nations together is this: We both seek a world of stability and peace--of independent and diverse nations cooperating for their common economic progress. And we both are opposed to efforts by any country to dominate another.

"The decade of the 1980s will bring years of challenge in international affairs. But let there be no doubt that the United States will do everything it must to remain as secure and prosperous in the future as we have been in the past. Through your four modernizations you, too, are determined to attain the same goal for yourself. The United States agrees that the modernized China of the future can make an even greater contribution to the creation of a just international order than the China of today," the U.S. Vice-President said.

Speaking of his tour of China, Vice-President Mondale said: "I look forward to the next few days--to my talks with you, Premier Hua, and other leaders, to my speech at Beijing University, and to my visits to Xian and Guangzhou. But already on this visit I have sensed the theme that will run through it. For this afternoon I had a brief chance to see Beijing's historic Front Gate and to explore some city streets. At the Front Gate, I began to understand the legacies of your past. And on Beijing's streets, in the healthy and strong determined faces of the people I saw and met, I was moved by the enormous potential you have for the future.

## Talks With Deng Xiaoping

OW270344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0316 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale began their first talk at the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Once again extending a welcome to Mr. Mondale at the start of the talk, Vice-Premier Deng said that leaders of China and the United States meeting regularly to exchange views was significant not only for bilateral relations but for world peace as well. Vice-President Mondale said that the vice-premier's dinner toast last night brilliantly defined the way of maintaining the best possible relations between the two great nations. He said he expected their important talks to broaden and deepen these relations.

The U.S. vice-president and the senior members of his official party arrived at the Great Hall of the People shortly after 9 a.m. and were greeted by Vice-Premier Deng at the entrance. Before entering the conference room, Vice-Premier Deng showed the vice-president a screen decorated with an ironwork design of a pine tree from the Huangshan Mountain. "This tree is called the 'Greet the Guests Pine'," Vice-Premier Deng said. Then they went into the conference room and sat at the long rectangular table while Chinese and foreign photographers and T.V. cameramen swarmed up to take shots. The media people retired after a few minutes.

Taking part in the talk on the U.S. side are Ambassador Leonard Woodcock; Richard P. Moe, chief of staff; David L. Aaron, deputy assistant to the President for national security; Richard C. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state; Denis A. Clift, national security advisor to the vice-president; and Michael C. Oksenberg, senior member of National Security Council staff. Among those taking part in the talk on the Chinese side were Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Wenjin and Chinese Ambassador to the U.S. Chai Zemin. The talk is still going on at press time. Sources here say that the two leaders are likely to cover bilateral relations and important global and regional matters in their talks here.

## Bilateral Cooperation Discussion

OW270728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping and U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale completed their talks for the day at 11:50 this morning. Informed sources said they discussed the broadening of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of economy, trade, science, technology and civil aviation. Vice-Premier Deng and Vice-President Mondale are scheduled to continue their talks tomorrow morning.

## Lunch With Fang Yi

OW270827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi and U.S. Vice-President Walter F. Mondale had a working lunch together here today. Vice-President and Mrs. Mondale greeted Vice-Premier Fang Yi at the entrance of the guest house.



I. 27 Aug 79

B 10

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

Vice-Premier Fang Yi and Vice-President Mondale exchanged views on further expansion of friendly cooperation in economics, trade, culture, education and science and technology between China and the United States.

Present at the lunch on the Chinese side were: Li Qiang, minister of foreign trade; Huang Zhen, minister of culture; Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy; Xu Chi, vice-minister of the Metallurgical Industry; Qin Wencai, vice-minister of the Petroleum Industry; Li Daigeng, vice-minister of power; and Wu Heng, vice-minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission.

Attending the lunch on the U.S. side were: Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China; Richard P. Moe, chief of staff; Richard C. Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state; James A. Johnson, executive assistant to the vice-president; Denis A. Clift, national security advisor to the vice-president; Michael C. Oksenberg, National Security Council staff.

SENATOR JACKSON MEETS HUA GUOFENG, OTHER PRC OFFICIALS

OW241328 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--Premier Hua Guofeng met with Senator Henry M. Jackson, of the United States Senate, Mrs. Jackson and their party here this afternoon.

Mr. Jackson gave Premier Hua an account of his current 17-day tour of China. He said that China had a great future. He expressed his belief that the opportunity exists for closer cooperation between the United States and China in the use of natural resources and in the promotion of economic development.

Premier Hua pointed out that in general, China and the United States had been getting on well since the normalization of relations between the two countries. "The scope for cooperation between our two countries is very great," he said. The two sides also exchanged views on a number of international issues. Present at the meeting were Chai Zemin, Chinese ambassador to the U.S. and Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

CHEN PIXIAN, HUBEI DELEGATION VISIT OHIO

OW261220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Columbus, Ohio, August 25 (XINHUA)--Chen Pixian, chairman of the Hubei Provincial Revolutionary Committee who is leading a delegation of Hubei Province on a visit to Ohio, said here this evening his current visit and Ohio Governor James Rhodes' trip to China last June have opened up new vistas for the further growth of friendship between Ohio and Hubei and the prospects for extensive cooperation are bright.

At a dinner he gave in honour of James Rhodes, Chen Pixian said his delegation is particularly glad that they have conducted talks with Governor Rhodes and other state officials in a cordial and frank atmosphere on the issues of establishing friendly province-state cooperation as well as scientific, cultural and educational exchanges. These talks are satisfactory and fruitful, he said.

The Hubei delegation arrived here on August 18. The delegation has also visited Lancaster, Cleveland, Barberton, Akron, Cincinnati, Middletown and Dayton. They were warmly received wherever they went. The delegation will visit Iowa, California and Hawaii before returning to China.



## USSR REPORTED BUILDING NUCLEAR-POWERED CARRIER

OW240316 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY report, U.S. naval sources on 21 August unofficially disclosed that the Soviet Union is building its first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier in an attempt to contend with the United States for maritime supremacy. The news report says that U.S. reconnaissance satellites photographed what appear to be components of large-deck, 50,000-ton aircraft carriers. There are also indications that the Soviet Union is building nuclear propulsion systems for a large aircraft carrier.

## SOVIET BALLET STAR GODUNOV DEFECTS TO U.S.

OW262358 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 August--News from New York: A spokesman of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service [INS] announced on 23 August that noted ballet star Aleksandr Godunov of the Moscow Bolshoi Theater has asked for political asylum in the United States. A U.S. State Department spokesman said that the United States has informed the Soviet Embassy about this matter.

The 29-year-old Godunov, who joined the 125-member Bolshoi ballet group to perform in the United States, has been a star performer. He told INS officials that he asked for political asylum because he felt "restrained in his artistic life" and worried about his safety after returning to the Soviet Union. Godunov is a star performer of the Soviet Bolshoi Theater and had a leading role in "Swan Lake," "Spartacus" and "Anna Karenina," he won a gold medal in the 1973 Moscow ballet international competition. It is reported that Godunov is the fourth Soviet ballet star who has defected to the West since 1961.

## SOVIET ESPIONAGE IN LATIN AMERICA REPORTED

OW251348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Buenos Aires, August 24 (XINHUA)--Latin America has not been free from Soviet espionage, says an editorial in the Argentine paper LA PRENSA today.

Commenting on Costa Rica's recent expulsion of Soviet diplomatic personnel, the editorial adds, "It is very difficult for a country in the Western Hemisphere to be immune from the effects of Moscow's intrigue." Soviet diplomats, says the editorial, have carried out sabotage activities in Latin American countries by adopting slightly different means of infiltration in the light of the different conditions of these countries.

The editorial points out that "The diplomats planted by the Kremlin in other countries always outnumber those stationed by these countries in the capital of Russia." The editorial continues, "Experience and a host of facts show that those diplomats are in fact secret agents with a given mission and acting under false cover and with the protection of immunity. It is especially so in the military, industrial and political fields as well as in the labour and intellectuals' circles. Therefore, once the real mission of these secret agents is exposed, expulsion of spies would occur as is often the case." "All the Western countries cannot but keep an ever closer watch on the activities of these so-called Soviet diplomats," the editorial says.

I. 27 Aug 79

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

LAO PILOT DEFECTS TO THAILAND WITH AIRCRAFT

OW251808 Beijing XINHUA in English 1711 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 25 (XINHUA)--A Lao pilot landed at Udorn Airbase in northeastern Thailand yesterday afternoon on board a C-47 Dakota and asked for asylum in Thailand, reported the Thai papers today. The pilot, 33-year old Captain Chaisit Inthanam, told Thai military authorities that he was not free and being treated like a prisoner under tight supervision when he was in active service. He had long been prepared to leave Vientiane and go abroad, he said. While waiting at Wattay Airfield to fly a commercial plane to Xieng Khouang and Phon Sawang on a mission yesterday, Chaisit was ordered to stop flying because of bad weather. He took off from the Wattay Airfield while pretending moving to the hangar and fled to Thailand.

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN BEIJING FROM DPRK

OW241332 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 24 (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and Madame Sihanouk arrived here from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by special plane this afternoon. They were greeted at the airport by Chinese Vice-Premier Li Ziannian and his wife Lin Jiamei, as well as Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and his wife Wang Zhen. Samdech and Madame Penn Nouth were present at the airport. Also present were Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and his wife.

Meeting With Deng Yingchao

OW261135 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Samdech and Madame Norodom Sihanouk this morning called on Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao at her residence. Vice Chairman Deng Yingchao warmly received Samdech and Madame Sihanouk and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them. Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong was present at the meeting.

THAILAND GRANTS FACILITIES TO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN LEADERS

OW251340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 25 (XINHUA)--Khieu Samphan, president of the presidium of state, and Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister, of Democratic Kampuchea, passed through Bangkok last night on way to visit some foreign countries, reported the Thai press today. During their tours abroad, the two Kampuchean leaders will also attend the summit conference of the non-aligned countries to be held in Havana, Cuba, next month. A high-ranking Thai source maintained that the granting of facilities to the Kampuchean leaders by the Thai authorities was not unusual, as the Thai Government still recognizes the Pol Pot government as the legitimate Government of Kampuchea.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HAVANA

OW270450 Beijing XINHUA in English 0323 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Havana, August 26 (XINHUA)--An advance party of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the sixth conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries arrived here this afternoon. The party comprises Ambassador Thiounn Prasith, permanent representative, and Ambassador Chan Youran, vice-representative, of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations. They have come to prepare for the participation in the summit conference by the Democratic Kampuchean Delegation led by Khieu Samphan.

PRC LEADERS ATTEND MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ZHANG WENTIAN

OW251602 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 25 August--Comrade Zhang Wentian, an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party and an older-generation proletarian revolutionary who once served as secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, member of the Political Bureau and alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, died at the age of 76 on 1 July 1976 in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province, under persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." A memorial service for Comrade Zhang Wentian was held at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Wreaths were sent by the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee, the State Council, the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, and the CPPCC National Committee. Wreaths were also sent by Chairman Hua Guofeng of the CCP Central Committee and Vice Chairmen Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Wang Dongxing of the CCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman Soong Ching-ling of the NPC Standing Committee; members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; vice premiers of the State Council; responsible personnel of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; and vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Attending the memorial service were party and state leaders Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Wang Dongxing, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Deng Yingchao, Ji Dengkui, Yu Quili, Zhang Tingfa, Chen Xilian, Hu Yaobang, Geng Biao, Ni Zhifu, Xu Xiangqian, Chen Muhua, Seypidin, Peng Zhen, Tan Zhenlin, Ji Pengfei, Zhou Jianren, Xu Deheng, Zhu Yunshan, Shi Liang, Gu Mu, Wang Renzhong, and Yao Yilin; Vice Chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee Song Renqiong, Shen Yanbing, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Yang Jingren, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, Liu Lantao, Li Weihan, Wang Kunlun, and Banqen Erdini Qoigyil Gyancan; president of the Supreme People's Court, Jiang Hua; and Huang Huoqing, chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate.

The urn containing the ashes of Comrade Zhang Wentian was covered by the flag of the Chinese Communist Party. Comrade Chen Yun presided over the memorial service and Comrade Deng Xiaoping delivered a eulogy. After the memorial speech was delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, Chairman Hua Guofeng, Vice Chairmen Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Wang Dongxing, and other party and state leaders shook hands with Comrade Zhang Wentian's wife, Liu Ying, and other members of the family to express their sincere condolences.

Wreaths were also sent by the Supreme People's Court, the Supreme People's Procuratorate, the CCP Central Committee, each ministry of the State Council, each mass organization, each general department and the services and arms of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal revolutionary committee, the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial revolutionary committee, and the Nanhui County CCP Committee and the county revolutionary committee.

Present at the memorial service also were the members and alternate members of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee members and the CPPCC National Committee members who are in Beijing; and the responsible personnel from the departments and ministries under the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, each mass organization, the general departments and the services and arms of the PLA, and the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal revolutionary committees, friends of Comrade Zhang Wentian; and representatives of the people from all walks of life, totaling 1,500 persons.



I. 27 Aug 79

L 2

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

After the memorial service was over, Comrade Zhang Wentian's ashes were taken to the Babaoshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries for burial.

#### Deng Xiaoping Eulogy

OW252044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

["Text" of Deng Xiaoping speech at 25 August Beijing memorial meeting for Zhang Wentian]

[Text] Beijing, 25 August--With profound grief we are here today to mourn the demise of Comrade Zhang Wentian, a proletarian revolutionary of our party's older generation. Comrade Zhang Wentian was an outstanding member of the Chinese Communist Party and an important party leader for a long time. Under persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he died at the age of 76 on 1 July 1976 in Wuxi, Jiangsu Province.

Comrade Zhang Wentian was born in Nanhui County in Shanghai. From as early as the May 4th movement, he actively participated in the new culture movement and strongly opposed all outmoded systems, ethics and ideas. With Comrade Shen Zemin and others, he joined the progressive youth organization "China Youth Society" during the May 4th movement and wrote and translated many works. Comrade Zhang Wentian was an enthusiastic fighter of the May 4th New Culture Movement. Comrade Zhang Wentian joined the Chinese Communist Party before the May 30th movement in 1925. In Shanghai and Suzhou he did underground work for the party. Later he was sent by the party to study in the Soviet Union and was in charge of the work of the Oriental Department of the Communist International. He took an active part in the ideological struggle against the Chen Duxiu doctrine and the Trotskyist doctrine and Li Lishan line. He returned from the Soviet Union at the end of 1930. In 1931 he became the director of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee. When the party's provisional central bureau was set up in June of the same year, Comrade Zhang Wentian became a member of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee and a member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau. In early 1933 he went to work in the central Soviet area. He was elected a member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and the Secretariat at the fifth plenary session of the Sixth Central Committee in 1934. He was elected chairman of the Central People's Government Council at the Second National Congress of the Chinese Soviet held in the same year. He joined the Long March in October 1934.

Based on verification by practice in the Chinese revolution and his own personal experience, Comrade Zhang Wentian resolutely broke from the "left deviationist line" of Wang Ming at the Zunyi meeting, an historic meeting of the party held in January 1935, and came over to the correct line worked out by Comrade Mao Zedong and supported Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership over the party and the army. On the basis of Comrade Mao Zedong's views, he made a report criticizing the "left deviationist" military line and drafted the meeting's resolution. He was elected general secretary of the party Central Committee at this meeting. Following the party's principle of democratic centralism, he took care of the day-to-day work of the party Central Committee, upheld truth, combated fallacies, and resolutely implemented the correct line, principles and policies formulated for the party by Comrade Mao Zedong.

During the Long March and after the Red Army arrived in northern Shaanxi, he actively participated in the struggle against Zhang Guotao's right deviationist line of turning tail and against Zhang Guotao's crime of splitting the party.



In the spring of 1936 he resolutely supported Comrade Mao Zedong's correct proposal to cross the river on an eastward expedition. After the Xian incident, he completely supported the principle set by Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai in dealing with the Xian incident, and helped Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Zhu De and others with the completion of the historic strategic shift of the civil war to the anti-Japanese war.

In the struggle against Wang Ming's right deviationist capitulationism in the early stage of the anti-Japanese war, Comrade Zhang Wentian was committed to Comrade Mao Zedong. He participated in the sixth plenary session of the Sixth CCP Central Committee and delivered an organizational report at the plenary session. For a long time he was concurrently director of the party Central Committee's Propaganda Department, chairman of the Northwest Work Committee, principal responsible person of LIBERATION WEEKLY, editor of COMMUNISTS and president of the Marxist-Leninist Institute of the CCP Central Committee. He did a great deal of propaganda and education work which was of great benefit to the party. He was a principal leader in theory and propaganda and in educating cadres in the party's history. From 1941 to 1943 Comrade Zhang Wentian carried out investigation work in the countryside of northern Shaanxi and northwestern Shanxi. After the Yanan rectification campaign, he again systematically investigated and studied the major issues at home and abroad and supervised publication of the inner-party REFERENCE MATERIAL. He responded with deeds to Comrade Mao Zedong's call to combine theory with practice and strengthen investigation and study.

At the seventh national party congress in 1945 he was again elected to the party Central Committee and Political Bureau. After victory in the anti-Japanese war, he volunteered to work in local departments in northeast China. At one time or another, he was representative of the Northeast Bureau of the CCP Central Committee in Mudanjiang Prefecture, secretary of the Hejiang Provincial CCP Committee, member and concurrently Organizational Department director of the above-mentioned Northeast Bureau, vice chairman of the Northeast Financial and Economic Committee, and secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee. He made positive contributions to opening up and developing the base areas in northeast China.

After nationwide liberation, Zhang Wentian was transferred to foreign affairs work. He was appointed ambassador to the Soviet Union and subsequently was first vice minister of foreign affairs. He was firm in implementing in foreign affairs the lines and policies laid down by Comrade Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai. He helped Comrade Zhou Enlai enormously and scored remarkable successes. Comrade Zhang Wentian was elected a member of the CCP Central Committee and an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee at the party's eighth national congress in 1956. He was also a deputy to the first and second National People's Congresses and a member of the Standing Committee of the NPC.

From 1959 onward, Comrade Zhang Wentian engaged in theoretical studies of socialist economic construction. He propounded some excellent ideas in his many works. When Lin Biao and the "gang of four" held sway, Comrade Zhang Wentian was deprived of his personal freedom. Yet even under extremely difficult conditions and in spite of his frail health and a serious eye condition, he wrote articles repudiating the fallacies of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In the face of persecution by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," he stuck to the principle of viewing the situation as a whole and waged a resolute struggle against them.

Comrade Zhang Wentian's was a revolutionary life and a life of loyalty to the party and the people. Now the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng has decided to rehabilitate Comrade Zhang, restore his good name and give a complete and fair appraisal to his revolutionary activities. All the false accusations and charges brought against him by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" must be overturned.

More than 3 years have passed since Comrade Zhang Wentian left us. In cherishing the memory of Comrade Zhang Wentian, we must learn from his fine qualities in subordinating himself to truth, sincerely correcting his mistakes, bravely conducting self-criticism and doing a good job to assimilate historical experience. We must learn from him in being honest and upright, viewing the situation as whole, giving priority to the party's interests, and displaying a strong party spirit by refusing to seek prominence or emphasize individual gains and losses. We must learn from his fine work style of remaining humble and prudent, working hard, leading a plain life, doing things in a democratic way and working closely with cadres. We must learn from him in studying hard and making knowledge a lifelong quest, paying attention to investigation and study, and adopting the scientific approach to seek truth from facts. We must learn from him in being openhearted, frank and aboveboard, adopting a clear-cut stand and displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to wage struggles. We must rally even more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng, carry forward the behests of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, and strive to realize the four modernizations at an early date and build China into a powerful and modern socialist country.

Eternal glory to Comrade Zhang Wentian!

#### Press Coverage of Memorial Meeting

OW260410 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--All Beijing papers today give prominence to the news of the memorial meeting held here yesterday for Zhang Wentian, a proletarian revolutionary and for a long period an important leader of the Chinese Communist Party.

The meeting was attended by Hua Guofeng, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Wang Dongxing and other Chinese party and state leaders.

Zhang Wentian died on July 1, 1976, at the age of 76.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes most of its second page and part of the third page to an article by Liu Ying, widow of Zhang Wentian, recalling his revolutionary life and how Lin Biao and the gang of four persecuted him.

An article in today's GUANGMING DAILY mourns the death of Zhang Wentian and praises his serious approach to the study of social sciences. It was written by Noted social scientists Sun Yefang, Luo Gengmo, Sun Shangqing and Li Zezhong.

"Politics and Economics Under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat", an article by Zhang Wentian, which appeared in the PEOPLE'S DAILY yesterday, is reprinted today in the GUANGMING DAILY, the WORKERS' DAILY and the BEIJING DAILY.

I. 27 Aug 79

L 5

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES ZHANG WENTIAN ARTICLE ON POLITICS, ECONOMICS

OW251317 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text of RENMIN RIBAO 25 August front-page article by Zhang Wentian: "Politics and Economics Under Proletarian Dictatorship"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 August--"Politics and Economics Under Proletarian Dictatorship"

1. The economic basis determines the superstructure, which in turn reacts on the economic basis. Likewise, economics decides politics, which in turn reacts on economics--this is Marxist dialectics on the relationship between economics and politics, and the sole scientific approach to reflect the objective truth of social development. Although Marxism holds that politics has an effect on economics, politics is, [the following four words should be underlined] in the final analysis, determined by economics. This is historical materialist monism, which has nothing in common with the fallacies of eclecticism or dualism, which assert that economics decides politics and vice versa.

Under the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the Communist Party, proletarian politics occupies a very important position. But the fundamental Marxist view on the dialectical relationship between economics and politics still cannot be altered or shaken. It is absolutely wrong for some people to think that politics will not be decided by economics or even to think that politics can stand aloof from economics and decide it, since proletarian politics under the dictatorship of the proletariat can play such an important role. Such a political theory is an old-fashioned, idealistic conception of history. It is diametrically opposed to historical materialism.

In a class society the status of each and every class in the production of material values decides its economic interests. In a capitalist society the bourgeoisie and the proletariat are opposed to each other, and thus their respective economic interests. Bourgeois politics reflects and safeguards the economic interests of the bourgeoisie. Proletarian politics also reflects and safeguards the economic interests of the proletariat. It is because of the fundamentally different economic interests of the classes that there are class contradictions and class struggle between them. The basic contents of class struggle--whether manifested in the political and economic fields or in the ideological and theoretical fields--are struggles between the classes for their different interests. Class struggle waged by the proletariat in any form is for the economic interests of the proletariat. No part of any class struggle is not related to the economic interests of a particular class. One who fails to see or expose the contradictions of economic interests between the classes in the complex forms of class struggle and who fails to consciously struggle for the interests of the proletariat and other working people cannot be called a Marxist.

The economic interests of a certain class are the material interests of that class. The economic interests of the proletariat are the material interests of the proletariat. Class struggle is a struggle between the classes for safeguarding and seeking their respective material interests. This is a simple and easily understood fundamental viewpoint of historical materialism, which is in conformity with reality.

Commenting on the Paris Commune, Marx pointed out: "The real secret of the Paris Commune is: The commune itself essentially represents a government of the working class, an outcome of struggles between producers and owners and a finally discovered political form which helps the laboring masses liberate themselves economically.



Without this last condition, it would be impossible to realize the commune system and also the Paris Commune would become a hoax." ("The Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 17, p 361)

Engels said: "According to the ...shopworn and unabolished historical concept of idealism, there is no such thing as a class struggle based on material interests, nor are there such things as material interests. Production and all other economic relations are only mentioned as subordinate factors in the "history of culture." ("The Complete Works of Marx and Engels," Vol 20, p 29)

Lenin said: "If people do not know how to discover the interests of this or that class through any related ethics, religions, politics, social views, statements and promises, they themselves become foolish victims deceived by others or by themselves politically, no matter in the past or in the future." ("Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 19, p 8)

Comrade Mao Zedong once pointed out: "The fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism aims at helping the masses of people to understand their own interests and to unite as one to fight for their own interests." ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 6, p 1213)

The economic and material interests of the proletariat include not only immediate and incidental interests but also long-range and fundamental interests. To satisfy these interests, it is necessary for the proletariat to seize political power, establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, eliminate the private ownership of the means of production by the landlord bourgeois class, convert individual ownership by small producers into collective ownership, vigorously develop the social producer forces, and to march toward the mechanization, electrification and automation of production. The very purpose of developing production is to provide for people's increasing needs in their material and cultural lives. With regard to income distribution, it is necessary to implement the principle of from each according to his ability, to each according to his work. Only thus can a groundwork be created for the transition to communism. A so-called politics divorced from the material interests of the proletariat and the laboring masses is definitely not the politics of the proletariat. Therefore, a Marxist and a historical materialist should never neglect nor forget the actual economic and material interests of the proletariat at any time or prattle about abstract politics or moral principles. All fine words, statements and allegations which are pleasant to hear must be observed so as to find out whether they conform to the interests of the people; under no circumstances should we easily trust them.

However, now there are some persons who fear to talk about or deliberately avoid the economic and material interests of the proletariat and the masses of people. It seems to them that the bare mention of such interests constitutes an act of departure from the classics and a rebellion against orthodoxy, and should be condemned as "revisionism," "economism," "exclusive stress on material benefit" and "reformism." Comrades, nothing can be more confusing, more foolish and harmful than this! Why should they describe this Marxist principle of fighting for the material interests of the proletariat as revisionist? Are they combating revisionism? No! They are actually trying to beautify revisionism. Although all revisionists pay lipservice to the material interests of the proletariat, yet they are actually betraying their material interests. Instead of fighting for the material interests of the overwhelming majority of the laboring masses, they are plundering the material achievements of the laboring masses, thus making fortunes for a handful of persons and promoting special privileges on a still wider scale.



To struggle for the material interests of the masses or to struggle for those of a few is the watershed between proletarian politics and bourgeois politics. We oppose those revisionist ways that seek only the interests of a privileged few at the sacrifice of the interests of the masses. But we must never make this an excuse for refusing to struggle for the material interests of the masses. If anyone should harbor such a view or become so absurd as to regard the principle of struggling for materialist interests of the masses as revisionist stuff and condemn it, he is either an ignorant person or a swindler.

Some people may say: A person does not live for material interests alone and must struggle for a noble ideal. That is correct, everyone must have an ideal and struggle for the realization of that ideal. But ideals vary from class to class. Since no class can survive independent of material interests, in the end, it must work for its own material interests. Communism is an ideal. The communist ideal means the elimination of exploitation and private ownership, liberation of the proletariat and the whole of mankind and the raising of social productivity on a large scale to satisfy the increasing needs of each and every member of society. Communism does not mean leading poor lives as we do today but does mean leading a much better life. Ideals are not castles in the air nor fantasies, fairy tales or utopia. Communism is completely realizable with efforts. The ideal of living means leading an ideal life.

Some people might say that the people must bear hardships, stand hard work, make sacrifices and launch struggles. That is correct, for without that kind of spirit, we cannot realize the ideal of communism. But we bear hardships, stand hard work, make sacrifices and launch struggles for a happy life tomorrow. Bearing hardships, standing hard work, making sacrifices and launching struggles are only means for an end and not the end itself. We do not bear hardships for the sake of bearing hardships. Nor do we make sacrifices for the sake of making sacrifices. This is very apparent.

It must be pointed out that only by engaging in productive activity can people gradually understand mutual relations. The viewpoint of seeing only material factors to the neglect of human ones is, of course, wrong. But the viewpoint of seeing only human factors to the neglect of material ones is also wrong. Marxists hold that human productive activity is the most basic form of practice, and that it decides all other activities. Without material a person cannot even live, to say nothing of improving human relations.

2. In stressing that economics decides politics, we do not deny that politics reacts on economics. Negating the former, we are not materialists. Negating the latter, we are not dialectic materialists.

Proletarian politics works for the economic interests of the proletariat. But this does not mean that as soon as the proletarian class took form, there was already proletarian politics that truly represented the proletariat's own interests. Although for considerably long historical periods the proletariat led miserable lives under cruel exploitation and oppression, it did not know what were the root causes of its suffering nor how to eliminate these causes. The proletariat of the past was not yet a full-fledged political force. Nor did it know what its basic interests were. Only after the birth of Marxism did the proletariat become a "class-for-itself from a class-in-itself," know what its own basic interests were and launch conscious struggle for these basic interests.

To realize politics that represent its class interests, the proletariat must correctly understand and reform the world with a scientific world outlook under the guidance of dialectical materialism and historic materialism. Only by correctly understanding capitalist economics and the objective laws governing the emergence, development and inevitable doom of the capitalist system; only by correctly understanding the economic position of the proletarian economy and its historic mission; and only by carrying out socialist revolution and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat can the proletariat develop the socialist economy, abolish all classes, realize communism and liberate the proletariat itself and the whole of mankind as well.

The proletariat must know how to correctly carry out class struggle in order to overthrow the bourgeois rule, deprive the bourgeoisie of their means of production and raise social productivity on a large scale. This was possible only after the birth of Marxism, because only then did proletarian politics come into being to truly represent the proletariat's economic interests. Neither was it coincidence nor spontaneity, nor was it an easy task for the proletariat to arm itself with Marxism. The arming of the proletariat with Marxism was already deeply embodied in the objective laws by which economics finally decides politics and all social ideology.

Marxism, which represents the proletariat's economic interests, guides the proletariat in carrying out class struggle and economic construction. This kind of politics is bound to be accepted and supported by the proletariat and the masses, who have turned it into a tremendous material strength to act on the economy. Therefore, although economics decides politics, politics has in turn reacted on economics to reform the old capitalist economy and establish and develop the new socialist economy. Separating itself from this kind of political leadership, the proletariat and the masses would immediately lose their bearings and harm their own economic interests. At no time should this kind of politics be divorced from the dialectic Marxist view that economics decides politics, and politics in turn serves economics. Therefore, proletarian politics, proceeding from reality and based on current economic conditions and class relations, must reflect the interests and desires of the proletariat and the masses. This calls for thorough and scientific analysis and study of the economic situation of the society to correctly understand the economic interests of the various classes and the relations between these interests. Essentially, proletarian politics must be founded on scientific knowledge of the economic situation. This is also essentially what we mean by "proceeding from reality."

Only by correctly understanding social class relations and the proletariat's economic interests can a proletarian political party lay down a line and strategy to lead the proletariat and the masses and carry out and win victory in revolution. This line and strategy must never be divorced from economics but must serve economics and must represent the proletariat's economic interests, that is, wiping out the capitalist economy and establishing socialism and the communist economy. It was for the economic liberation of the proletariat and the masses to provide "the entire working class the richest and happiest life" (page 571, volume 3 of "Selected Works of Lenin"), the eventual elimination of capitalism and the realization of the great ideal of communism that the Communist Party has led the proletariat and the masses in sacrificing their lives and waging long, heroic struggles to seize political power and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. If the revolution were not for these purposes, what else is it for? Thus, we can see that economics is not only the starting point of politics but also the final result of politics.

No matter how intricate and volatile the proletarian political struggle is, in a capitalist society it must not violate capitalist economic laws, just as in our socialist society after the victory of the revolution it must not violate socialist economic laws.

The transition from capitalism to socialism is inevitable, and the transition from socialism to communism is also inevitable. This is an objective law independent of man's will. Instead of violating this objective law, the communist political line must recognize and act according to this objective law. Only by basing itself on this objective law can a political line gain the support of the proletariat and the masses and bring into full play their subjective initiative to reach the goal of communism. This kind of political line is correct and is in line with the interests of the proletariat. A political line that violates these economic laws will only bring retrogression and harm to a society, instead of bringing social progress. This kind of political line is incorrect and harms the proletariat's interests. It is only natural for the proletariat and the masses to turn away from this kind of political line. It will eventually be negated in the process of history. A correct political line plays a promoting role in the economy, while an incorrect line hinders the economy. In the long run of history, an incorrect political line will be tried and eventually condemned by economic laws instead of changing the inevitable trend predicted by economic laws. The struggle between a correct and an incorrect political line always explicitly or implicitly and directly or indirectly reflects the contradictions between economics and politics. A correct political line will eventually win out because it adapts itself to economics. This was precisely what Lenin meant by "politics is epitomized in economics."

That economics decides politics and that the working class makes history are both basic historic materialist viewpoints. The proletariat's historic mission can only be fulfilled under the leadership of the correct political line and by the masses' own action. Therefore, the proletariat's political leadership must respect the masses' pioneering spirit from beginning to end. This kind of leadership is in keeping with "from the masses, to the masses," which Chairman Mao always advocated. If divorced from the masses and not proceeding from, serving, trusting nor relying on the masses, proletarian politics is bound to become opposed to the masses and turn into bourgeois politics.

Some people may hold that since the leaders of the Communist Party are proletarian leaders, they can stand above the masses and order them about. There is not an iota of Marxism in this bureaucratic and patriarchal idea or practice, nor in the attitude of one dispensing favors. Before the proletariat seizes political power, political leadership that divorces itself from the masses can never make it possible for the proletariat to seize political power. After the seizure of political power by the proletariat, such leadership may lead to the loss of political power by the proletariat. In a word, by deviating from economics and being divorced from the proletariat and the masses, the leadership of the Communist Party loses its bases, backing and purpose, as well as its ability to distinguish between truth and falsehood. Thus, of course, it cannot set the correct tasks, direct movements, sum up experiences, draw lessons and win victories. Reflecting and protecting the interests of the proletariat and people and working for their interests are what we call communist leadership. The proletariat and people are masters, and the party and its leading organs are only the service departments for them, and party members, including the party leaders, are merely their public servants. This is all.

Whether or not the party's political line is correct has a key bearing on the success or failure of the revolutionary cause and construction. However, it is the people's practical activities that play a decisive role. "The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The formulation of a correct line by the party is only a beginning. A new society can be created only when a correct political (?line) has been conscientiously accepted by the masses and turned into their conscientious action. The party's correct line originates from the masses, but the formulation of the line does not amount to its implementation.



It still takes a process for the line to return to the masses and to be turned into their action. In this regard the party needs not only to conduct political education among the masses but first to learn from them. The party needs the practice and experience of the masses. The masses will work hard to implement the party's line only when they see that the line will bring practical and noticeable benefits to them or continuously satisfy their economic needs and safeguard their democratic rights. Only the practice of the masses can finally prove whether or not the party's line is correct.

The contradictions between the leadership and the masses manifest themselves usually through the contradiction between various different styles of work. Correct political ideas and styles of work that meet the needs of the masses are bound to prevail eventually.

Not any kind of politics can "be put in command." Only the politics that is "the concentrated expression of economics" and truly represents the vital economic interests of the proletariat and people can serve the purpose of mobilizing hundreds of millions of people. This shows again how wrong is the viewpoint that sets politics against economics or has politics stand aloof from economics. As for those "politicians" who walk volubly about politics and fear to deal with economics, they should please carefully study what the true content of "politics being the concentrated expression of economics" is!

3. Before the seizure of political power by the proletariat, proletarian politics is determined by economics and serves the latter. The central task of the struggle is to overthrow the political rule of the landlords and the bourgeoisie and to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. At this time all struggles were particularly subordinated to the needs of the revolutionary war. It was absolutely necessary to do so in order to protect the vital interest of the proletariat. There would be no socialist system and socialist economy to speak of if the proletariat did not first seize political power and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. At that time the chief task was to destroy the economic base and political system of the old society. But under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the chief task of the proletarian state power is to serve the needs of socialist economic construction.

The proletarian state is now faced with three main tasks: A) to suppress all counter-revolutionary activities of the diehards of the overthrown reactionary classes, to deal blows at all kinds of criminal offenders and to oppose imperialist aggression and subversion; B) to educate the workers, peasants, intellectuals and all other people who can be educated in order to raise their ideological and political level, cultural level, scientific-technological level and health and physical culture level and enable them to become masters and workers of the socialist country, with consciousness, culture and healthy bodies; and C) to greatly increase social productive forces and create more and more abundant goods to prepare the material conditions for the advance toward communism. The state's national defense, foreign affairs, public security and judicial departments serve mainly to fulfill the first task; the cultural, educational, scientific-technological, public health and physical culture and sports departments serve mainly to fulfill the second task; and the various economic construction departments, communications and transport departments and finance and trade departments serve mainly to fulfill the third task. These three tasks of the proletarian state are organically linked, and not a single one of them can be dispensed with.



These departments, however different their tasks may be, must all accept the Communist Party's unified political leadership and must all implement the party's line. There is no doubt that if any department deviates from the party's correct leadership, it will lose its bearings and go astray. But, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party's main political task is to directly or indirectly and from various directions concentrate the activities of all state departments and all mass organizations on the aim of serving socialist economic construction. If the dictatorship of the proletariat under the leadership of the Communist Party fails to increase labor productivity in the entire society, fails to rapidly develop modern socialist industry, agriculture, communications and transport, defense industries and modern science and technology, fails to help close the gap between the two ownership systems on the basis of vigorously developing the social productive forces and fails to effectively improve the material and cultural standards of living for the masses of the people--in short, if it fails to rapidly develop and strengthen the socialist economy--then it will not have a reliable and strong material foundation and cannot possibly be consolidated. A great abundance of material products is the fundamental condition for transition to communism. Without this condition--if production is backward and the people live in poverty--if we still had the effrontery to make the "transition" to communism, we would only make the people's cause suffer setbacks. Our purpose in continuing the socialist revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is in the final analysis to greatly increase productivity and develop the socialist economy. The purpose of the party in leading class struggle and waging the struggle between the two lines under the dictatorship of the proletariat is also to develop the socialist economy. Of course, this kind of relationship is not mechanical but dialectical. So long as proletarian politics really enhance socialist economic development, the economy will also help consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Every single victory in socialist economic construction will indeed more extensively and intensively mobilize the masses of the people and rally them around the party and the state--really develop the socialist forces, expand the socialist positions, isolate the capitalist forces, reduce the capitalist positions and thus make the balance of class forces increasingly favorable to the proletariat and unfavorable to the bourgeoisie. Achievements in economic construction are a powerful driving force to mobilize the masses and bring into play their enthusiasm and creativity and convince the masses to recognize the superiority of socialism. If we indulge in high-sounding political talks but make a mess of the economy and still want the masses to extol our politics, how can the masses not be disgusted?

It is obvious that under the dictatorship of the proletariat and on the condition that there is no war, whether the party's political line is correct, how correct it is, whether the proletarian political power is consolidated, and how consolidated it is will in the end be measured by the achievements made in socialist economic construction. Politics that fail to arouse the masses' enthusiasm and fail to promote and push forward economic development, no matter how good they look and how nice they sound, are after all something empty, something that may even bring disaster to the masses of the people and national construction. Correct political leadership and achievements in economic construction are bound to be in direct proportion to each other. Without the correct political leadership of the party, which is long-tested, it is impossible for the socialist economic construction to win final victory. But it must be pointed out emphatically that the leading role of politics in economic construction is the concrete expression of politics reacting on and serving economics. To lead is to serve. To lead the people means to serve the people. The Communist Party's political leadership is important; its importance manifests only in serving the people.

Some people say that the socialist revolution is more important than socialist construction, and that consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is more important than developing the economy.

Of course, the socialist revolution and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat are very important. But, I would like to ask, what is the purpose of the socialist revolution and of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat? Is it revolution for revolution's sake and dictatorship for the sake of dictatorship? Certainly not. The purpose of the socialist revolution and of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is to develop the socialist economy and meet the masses of people's growing needs in their material and cultural life. This is the only purpose, and there can be no other purpose. We communists have the lofty ideal of realizing communism, but communism can only be built on the foundation of highly developed social productive forces. If we do not strive to increase the social productive forces and improve the masses of people's living standards, but instead blindly engross ourselves with high-sounding "communist" words, then communism will be reduced to sheer humbug, drawing cakes to allay hunger. This of course is a gross insult to the lofty communist cause.

Some people say: It is safe to grasp revolution but dangerous to grasp production. This is precisely the erroneous viewpoint--to regard revolution and production as opposed to each other. Is it safe to grasp revolution? If the revolution you are grasping does not proceed from developing production and does not result in pushing the productive forces up, then "grasping revolution" is not safe. Is it dangerous to grasp production? Some people must first solve the problems of clothing, food, shelter and transportation before they can start other social activities. If the ruling proletariat fails to vigorously develop production, then its political control cannot last for a single day. How can "grasping production" be dangerous?

What I have written here is merely some elementary knowledge of the materialist conception of history. The reason I have taken great pains to review such elementary knowledge is that it has been almost completely forgotten by some people. Are there not people who claim every day that they "hold high" the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought? If they have forgotten even such elementary knowledge, what is there for them to "hold high?" What can they bring to the state and people except ever more disasters?

RENMIN RIBAO carries an editor's note on the article. The following is the text of the editor's note:

This article was written in September 1973. It is one of a series of writings by Comrade Zhang Wentian before he passed away on 1 July 1976. The article has been left intact for publication, except for a few technical changes to individual words and punctuation marks. At the time the article was written, the writer, like many other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, was being trampled on by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." He had no personal freedom, no right to speak out and could not possibly express his own views in public. But this outstanding communist fighter always closely followed and concerned himself with the party's cause and the people's fortune with a positive attitude. He adopted any method of struggle he could under the circumstances, risked the danger of being subjected to even more brutal persecution and stood up to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. Focusing on the relationship between economics and politics under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the article sharply denounces the fallacies of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" with reason and proof. Reading it today, one not only senses its theoretical force and educational meaning but is touched by the firm belief and stern righteousness of a loyal and steadfast veteran communist.

## RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON DAUGHTER OF FORMER SHANGHAI MAYOR

HK230538 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by RENMIN RIBAO Commentator: "Write One's Own History With Revolutionary Deeds"]

[Text] On the revolutionary expedition, how should everyone write his own history? As descendants of revolutionary cadres, what should we inherit from our parents? Comrade Cao Xiaolan aptly answers: "As a cadre's relative, one does not have the right to enjoy any special privilege. He has only the obligation to carry on the revolutionary cause of his parents. To turn one's parents' brilliant work record to one's own advantage is an act of rebellion against them." With her own exemplary deeds, she wrote a glorious history of a revolutionary successor.

Comrade Cao Xiaolan is the daughter of Comrade Cao Diqu, former mayor of Shanghai Municipality. Some people think that with such a family and such a good father this should give one more political capital, a high social status, an abundant supply of everything, a proud claim and good and easy life. There is just no need to fight hard for the revolution. However, Comrade Cao Xiaolan has never thought or acted along these lines. She says: "A revolutionary path must be carved out by oneself. One must rely on oneself, to write his own history." What admirable revolutionary ideals! By driving herself hard, she blazed a trail in forging ahead. It is an ordinary path she followed, but it should be followed by millions upon millions of young people.

Comrade Cao Xiaolan has imposed on herself very strict demands politically. She has not the least feeling of superiority. Instead she has a high sense of responsibility in her work. She works diligently and industriously. She develops love for everything she does and strives to attain proficiency. She leads a simple and hard life and seeks no special privilege. Without knowing her, no one would believe that she is a mayor's daughter. In those days when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran wild, many revolutionaries of the older generation succumbed to white terror. Their relatives and sons and daughters also suffered. In those troubled times, the sons and daughters of some cadres became dispirited and downhearted. An extremely small number of them even went astray. Such was not the case with Cao Xiaolan. She did not lose heart in spite of the fact that she was innocently involved. Rabid persecution only served to further strengthen her confidence in revolution and her determination to get ahead and fight against the adverse currents. When the time came for assigning jobs to college graduates, she was treated as "a rebel's daughter." But she still insisted on being sent to Xinjiang and to places where conditions were most inhospitable. When ordered to return home, she "set her heart on revolution" and willingly headed for a remote village north of the Huai River. Like a revolutionary seed packed with life, she drew nourishment from the masses and put down roots, and blossomed and bore fruit among the masses.

After the party thoroughly reversed the verdict on Comrade Cao Diqu, Cao Xiaolan and her husband could have returned to their own units according to policy. But she firmly answered: "We have done very well with our work in the area north of the Huai River in Anhui. Why should we give the organization unnecessary trouble?" Someone asked: "Why do you not return to work in Shanghai?" She replied with a smile: "Why must we return to work in Shanghai? If everyone heads for those areas with good working conditions, then who will do the work in areas where there are hardships?" She placed the interests of the party and the people before everything else. What an admirable quality!



I. 27 Aug 79

L 14

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

One gets tempered in adversity. Numerous facts show that all those who have achieved something, who can shoulder weighty missions and who have made contributions toward the progressive cause of mankind have mostly gone through the mill or been put to the test. As a Chinese saying goes: "The courtyard is no place for training horses that can run 1,000 li. The hothouse is no place for growing trees that can serve as pillars." It is hardly conceivable that those who rest on the laurels of their parents, seek an easy life and run away from hard struggle can do anything great.

Everyone's history is a product of his own efforts. Parents' meritorious services and their brilliant records cannot be a cause for pride by their sons and daughters. Of course, as far as cadres' sons and daughters are concerned, the education and influence of a revolutionary family can be an important factor in their growth. But whether they become successors to the revolutionary causes depends ultimately on whether they train hard to become someone who combines both ability and political integrity. Many sons and daughters of cadres like Comrade Cao Xiaolan and Comrade Zhen Ping, who bravely sacrificed her life in the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam, have won the respect and love of everyone, because they have carried on the family style of the revolutionaries and written their own histories through revolutionary practice. Yet an extremely small number of cadres' sons and daughters have no ambition and no love for work and even run afoul of law and discipline because of their parents' power and commit evil deeds. Such people have rebelled against their parents' revolutionary cause and have not the least aura of a revolutionary successor about them.

Shortly after liberation, esteemed and beloved Premier Zhou told cadres' sons and daughters in certain schools the story of the sons and daughters of Baqi or the "eight banners" in the Qing Dynasty who lost their country. In a voice full of meaning, he said: "Your parents or forefathers have shed blood and rendered meritorious services for the people. But they are proletarian fighters who have left no property and, still less, any privileges for you. If there is anything they have left you, it is a heavier and more glorious revolutionary burden." In 1961 Comrade Chen Yi wrote a poem admonishing sons and daughters: "You are the sons of the party. Revolution is our way of life. You are proletarians. Thrift and industry are our guide. ...Do not learn to be dandies or good-for-nothings. Guard against all vices in youth. There is no place for a misfit." What fervent expectations the proletarian revolutionaries of the old generation placed in the successors to the revolution! Like Comrade Cao Xiaolan, every son or daughter of a cadre should make it his ambition to carry on the unfinished revolutionary cause of his parents or forefathers and carry on our party's fine style and write their own glorious histories by drawing on revolutionary deeds of dedication to the four modernizations.

#### RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

OW240044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 22 Aug 79 OW

[Report on 22 August RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Capital Construction Must Be Resolutely Readjusted"]

[Text] Beijing, 22 August--The editorial says: Following the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the State Council decided to readjust the national economy in 3 years' time. In implementing the readjustment policy the emphasis of the capital construction front has been placed on checking projects under construction and curtailing capital construction. In the past several months various areas and departments have done a good deal of work in checking projects under construction and achieved certain results, and this has had a braking effect on the practice of expanding the scale of capital construction and the number of capital construction projects.

But we must also see that although some progress has been made in the work of checking projects under construction, it is still far behind that requested by the state. The most outstanding problem is that the scale of capital construction is still too large and that the number of projects have not been effectively curtailed. Many are worried that if resolute measures are not taken this year, the readjustment will fall through and that curtailing capital construction will be just empty talk.

To succeed in this major task, it is first of all necessary to raise our consciousness of the need to implement the readjustment policy. Some people talk about the overextension of the capital construction front and pay lipservice to curtailing and readjusting capital construction, but actually they do not admit that there is any imbalance and do not think that it is necessary to make a readjustment. The key issue in the policy of "readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving" is readjusting. When it comes to the actual handling of capital construction in each area or department, however, some leading cadres only want to go up and not down; some just talk about slogans but take no action; still others are undecided, unable to make up their mind, lack determination and fail to march forward to make readjustments.

How can we do a good job in readjustment and fulfill readjustment tasks in this manner? To solve these ideological problems, we must increase our ideological understanding and our consciousness of the need to implement the readjustment policy. As we all know, the scale of our capital construction must be adapted to our country's financial and material resources, and whether it is or not spells the difference between economic stability and instability. Only by recognizing this can we prevent the danger of undertaking capital construction on a scope beyond our national capabilities. The scope of capital construction is not determined by the amount of investments, but by the availability of materials. The production departments must be given first priority in the supply of materials to guarantee their minimum requirements, and only what is left over can be used for capital construction. This is what we have often said: We must follow the order of production first, construction next. Since the founding of new China, we have learned several lessons from undertaking construction projects which were too large in scale and beyond our financial and material means and we have suffered.

The editorial points out: Readjusting the scale of capital construction is the key to doing a good job in readjusting the national economy. By readjustment, we mean directing our attention to the serious imbalance in the economy caused by the long interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and making conscious efforts to readjust the proportional economic relations. To readjust, there have to be increases and decreases, advances and retrenchments. If there are only increases but no decreases, only advances but no retrenchments, then there will be no readjustment to talk about. It is worth paying attention to the following facts: Of the canceled and postponed large and medium-sizes projects that are not included in this year's state plans, quite a few have in various forms again been included in the construction plans of various departments and areas. Among the canceled and postponed projects, there are more postponed than canceled projects, and projects are postponed only to be started again at an opportune moment. Some units have lied about postponing projects, while in fact they are trying in every possible way to save the projects and keep them intact. While construction investments in the national budget have been cut back, construction using self-raised capital and other investment arrangements have tended to expand. Investigations in six provinces and municipalities with good industrial foundations have shown that their self-raised funds have surpassed the state-approved targets by 20 percent, and so on and so forth. These phenomena must be quickly corrected. Otherwise, the capital construction front will be further extended.

Those projects on which decisions have been made to cancel or postpone them must be canceled or postponed. Under no circumstances can they be "canceled or postponed in public but constructed under cover." Anyone who plays tricks to deceive the state must be exposed, criticized and educated and, in serious cases, duly punished.

In the priority order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, efforts should be made to strengthen such weak links as agriculture, the light and textile industries, the coal and power industries, transportation and communications and the building materials industry as well as undertakings that have a direct bearing on the people's livelihood, such as housing, culture and education, public health and urban public utilities. The purpose of the readjustment cannot be achieved if the percentage of a decrease in investment, when determined, is applied "equally" to all projects undertaken by all trades and professions or if investments in all projects are cut back according to the same proportion. If that were to happen, the serious imbalance in the proportionate relations in the national economy could not be overcome. This method of "having everyone get a crew cut" or "demanding uniformity in everything" can be used to "save trouble" and "sidestep contradictions," but it is very disadvantageous to the purpose of readjustment as a whole. Therefore, we must take the overall situation into consideration, work painstakingly and meticulously, uphold principle, overcome all obstacles and do a good job in making readjustments.

The editorial says: To tighten up the capital construction front, we must start by making an inventory of the projects under construction. By inventorying the projects under construction, we are aiming at resolutely suspending those projects that presently are not urgently needed by the state and those whose construction lacks the necessary conditions so that we can guarantee that the projects urgently needed by the state will be built quickly and be completed and put into operation on time. After making this inventory, we must resolutely and mercilessly cancel a number of construction projects. If we do not do so, readjustments on the capital construction front cannot really be made.

In making an inventory of the projects under construction, stress should be placed on large- and medium-sized projects. According to a check-up made in the five big regions--the northeast, the north, the northwest, the central-south and the southwest--most of the projects that have thus far been canceled or postponed are small local projects. Even if all such small projects are canceled, little money will be saved. It is large- and medium-sized projects that need large amounts of investments, building materials and equipment, as well as long building times. If the readjustment of these projects is not successfully made, problems on the capital construction front still cannot be solved smoothly. Therefore, readjustment will be out of the question if large- and medium-sized projects are not touched.

The state-budgeted investment in capital construction accounts for 89 percent of the total amount of investments in capital construction, and the investments in projects directly under central departments and in those whose building materials and equipment are directly supplied by the central departments make up 79 percent of the state-budgeted investment. To tighten up the capital construction front, we must start with these construction projects and effectively eliminate the phenomena in which major departments overstock large quantities of materials and there is a great deal of waste in the construction of key projects.

Planning and capital construction commissions and finance and statistics departments at various levels should pay special attention to inspecting and supervising the construction of key projects and imported ones. If this is not done, the capital construction front will not be tightened up and readjustments will not be successfully made. This of course does not mean that there is no need to make an inventory of small local construction projects and to readjust them.



On the contrary, small projects of the "five small industries" and the industry in support of agriculture that are run at a loss after completion must be thoroughly checked and resolutely readjusted.

In conclusion, the editorial says: In tightening up and making readjustments on the capital construction front, it is also necessary to deal successfully with what happens after canceling and postponing projects. We must prevent the phenomenon in which confusion and serious losses occur because leaders wash their hands of the business at the first mention of canceling or postponing a project.

#### PRC TEXTILE INDUSTRY INCREASES PRODUCTION

OW260805 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 26 (XINHUA)--Total output value of China's textile industry went up eight per cent in the first seven months of this year compared with the same 1978 period. Monthly output in the second quarter was 14.89 per cent higher than in the first quarter. Reporting this today, the WORKERS' DAILY attributes the increases to the movement to increase production and practise economy now underway among the textile workers.

The quality of nine major textile products turned out in the first half of this year showed great improvement compared with that in the same period of last year. There was a higher percentage of first-rate cotton yarn, cotton cloth and printed and dyed products and the quality of viscose fibre and polyester fabrics also improved. One hundred and thirteen textile products have been rated brand-name products this year.

The annual state plan for textile exports was fulfilled by 58.5 per cent between January and June. The total value of textile exports was 34 per cent more than in the first six months of last year.

#### GONGREN RIBAO COMMENTS ON COAL PRODUCTION

OW250310 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--Fully-mechanized coal mines throughout China produced 42.7 per cent more in the first half of this year than in the same 1978 period, says today's WORKERS' DAILY. The advances are due to improved management and adoption of new techniques.

The need to mechanize mining faster must receive wider recognition, says an accompanying commentator's article. Some people, it goes on, argue that the main problem today is employment and that mechanization can be slower. This poses a false contradiction between employment and raising labour productivity, the commentator's article responds. "Providing more job opportunities means both making rational use of labour power and carrying out technical innovations step by step."

#### HEILONGJIANG, XINJIANG STATE FARMS REAP GOOD WHEAT HARVEST

OW250904 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 25 (XINHUA)--State farms in Heilongjiang Province and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region reaped good harvests of winter and spring wheat this summer after overcoming this spring's severe dry spell and low temperatures.

State farms in Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, harvested 1.25 million tons of spring wheat from 870,000 hectares, a 16 per cent increase over last year. State farms in Xinjiang, northwest China, reaped 475,000 tons of spring and winter wheat from 270,000 hectares, a seven per cent increase over last year. These state farms were built on wasteland reclaimed by demobilized army men, peasants and educated youth after the founding of new China.

In spring this year, half of the spring wheat in Heilongjiang was hit by a dry spell. The agricultural areas in Xinjiang were menaced by dry spell and low temperatures in the early spring, which were followed by wind and snow storms in April and May. A number of state farms were affected. The state farms took measures to protect wheat seedlings and the people's government brought in additional farm machines from other areas, as well as herbicides, fertilizer and pesticides. The improvement of management and the restoration of rules and regulations have enabled farms to raise their labour efficiency this year.

#### DENG YINGCHAO ATTENDS FOUNDING OF CHINESE SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION

OW220347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 21 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 21 August--The Chinese Association for Popularization of Science and Technology and Inventions, a mass organization to popularize science and inventions creations, was established in Beijing on 20 August. The first representative meeting of this association was held in Beijing 14-20 August. Deng Yingchao, Hu Yaobang, Ji Pengfei and Lu Dingyi met with more than 300 writers for scientific popularization, workers engaged in popularization of science and scientists at the Great Hall of the People on 21 August and had a group picture taken with them.

Hu Yaobang spoke, saying: The work of popularizing science has an important bearing on realizing the four modernizations. Therefore, the establishment of the Chinese Association for Popularization of Science and Technology and Inventions is of great significance. He said: Efforts should be made to make science and culture flourish. This is the task of our era. It is hoped that the Chinese Association for Popularization of Science and Technology and Inventions will contribute more to achieving the four modernizations from now on.

Representatives attending the meeting enthusiastically discussed the future work of this association and questions relating to popularization of science and inventions. The participants held that the work of popularizing science and inventions in our country at present has reversed the situation of "ten thousand horses standing mute" brought about by the sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and a thriving situation is now taking shape. An even better situation in popularization of science and invention in our country will soon emerge after this meeting.

The representatives unanimously approved the association's constitution and the meeting's resolution. The resolution pointed out: All work of the association must be in keeping with the new situation in the country in shifting the focus of work and in line with the fundamental orientation of making scientific popularization and inventions flourish, raising the scientific and cultural level of the Chinese nation and serving socialist modernization. The association's work must implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," promote academic democracy and democracy in arts, launch criticism and self-criticism, and carry out activities to recommend, appraise and reward works growing out of popularization of science.

I. 27 Aug 79

L 19

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The meeting elected Mao Yisheng, noted bridge engineer and vice chairman of the China Scientific and Technical Association, and Gao Shiqi, author of materials for popularizing science, as honorary presidents of the association. By democratic process, the meeting also elected 75 board members (with one reserved for Taiwan Province) thus forming the first executive board of the Chinese Association for Popularization of Science and Technology and Inventions. The board elected Dong Chuncai chairman and Wen Jize, Fang Zongxi, Wang Wenda, Gu Jungheng, Bei Zuzhang and Ye Zhishan as vice chairmen; Wang Mailin was elected secretary general.

RENMIN RIBAO: FILM WORKERS MUST CONTINUE CRITICISM OF LIN BIAO

OW270718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 27 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 27 (XINHUA)--Chinese film workers must go on criticizing the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, says an article in today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. This article, written by Yuan Wenshu, chairman of the Chinese Film Workers' Association, is the latest in a series of articles published by the paper on the development of China's film industry.

Chinese films draw about 10,000 million attendances in the country every year, the article says. This shows how important a role a fine film can play, it adds.

"Though we cannot say there is now no influence of right deviations at all, we should say it is not the major issue because the confusion in film work has mainly come from ultra-left thinking," the article says.

The gang of four were toppled, but their pernicious influence is still felt, it points out. For example, some people say that certain comrades in charge of art and literature today have been dyed in the vat of Russian and European literature of the 18th century. The view, that completely writes off this literature, is copied from Lin Biao and the gang of four. The principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" must be further implemented in order to enliven film work, the article stresses.

It quotes Chairman Mao Zedong's statement that "different forms and styles in art should develop freely and different schools in science should contend freely. We think that it is harmful to the growth of art and science if administrative measures are used to impose one particular style of art or school of thought and to ban another."

"This statement by Chairman Mao is self-evident and needs no explanation. It should be firmly upheld," the article says.

#### BRIEFS

PLA ANTITANK RIFLE-GRENADE--Lanzhou, 18 Aug--The PLA has developed a new antitank rifle-grenade which has better armor-piercing capability and yet is lighter than a handgrenade. It is designed by Tang Chaoming, deputy chief of the ordnance section of a certain unit under the Lanzhou PLA units. In a September 1975 test firing, it could penetrate steel plate thicker than 150 millimeters. Its characteristics have been further improved since then. In an April 1979 test firing, each of the five tested rifle-grenades hit the target and four of them penetrated the standard target. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0122 GMT 18 Aug 79 OW]



## ANHUI COUNTY CCP COMMITTEE HANDLES 'BEATING-SMASHING' CASE

HK250357 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] "The Fengtai County CCP Committee recently publicly handled a serious beating-smashing-looting case. On 14 December 1978, (Chen Deying), niece of commune member and party member (Chen Shijian) in (Liuwei) brigade, (Xiaji) commune, Fengtai County, argued with her neighbor (Ma Yitong). At that time, the brigade party branch handled the dispute in a timely manner. (Chen Deying), however, took poison and died on the following day.

"After learning of the death of his niece, (Chen Shijian) told (Chen Shixian) and several other commune members to notify over 100 people of the (Chen) clan and took the lead in going to the family of (Chen Deying's) husband in (Maxingzhuang) production team, (Hexi) brigade. They met there, created a disturbance and carried out beating-smashing-looting activities. They also consumed all the grain, pigs, sheep, clothing and other articles of daily use in the homes of (Ma Yitong) and her stepfather (Ma Chuanzi) who had nothing to do with the dispute. When two cadres sent by the commune party committee arrived there to investigate and handle the case, (Chen Shijian) took the lead in launching a converging attack on the two cadres.

"After the death of his daughter-in-law, (Chen Deying's) father-in-law (Ma Chuanjiu) worked in collusion with (Chen Shijian) and others and carried out the beating-smashing-looting activities. After this, he held up an iron fork as a weapon, did not allow others to move the property from the homes of (Ma Chuanzi) and (Ma Yitong) and allowed (Chen Shijian) and his followers to do whatever they liked and to arbitrarily squander the property. As a result, all the property of the two homes were used up and the people in the two houses were unable to carry out production and earn their own living."

To guard the sanctity of the legal system and safeguard the people's democratic rights, the Standing Committee of the Fengtai County CCP Committee has decided to expel (Chen Shijian) from the party. "In accordance with the resolution of the county CCP committee and with the approval of the county procuratorate, (Chen Shijian) and (Ma Chuanjiu), chief criminals in the case have been arrested according to the law. (Chen Shixian), (Chen Shihao), (Chen Shihou) and (Chen Shichang), actively participated in the case, invited others to create disturbances, gave counsel, went in for fostering parochial prejudices of a patriarchal clan and carrying out beating-smashing-looting activities in a big way, appropriated others' property, launched a converging attack on commune cadres who handled the incident and created a pernicious influence.

"In accordance with the public security regulations regarding the disciplinary punishment, they have been respectively sentenced to 15 days' disciplinary detention. Those people who participated in creating the disturbances and ate and drank have been ordered to pay 600 yuan for the damages. The county CCP committee has ordered the commune party committee and the brigade party branch to work in coordination in handling the incident."

The masses of cadres and people have applauded the public handling of the case. They unanimously said that the case has been successfully handled.

## ZHEJIANG PARTY SECRETARY SPEAKS ON FARMLAND IMPROVEMENT

OW261531 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Report on speech by Li Fengping, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee, at recent Zhejiang provincial conference on farmland capital construction]

[Excerpts] Comrade Li Fengping said that to develop agriculture, we must further comprehensively implement the general and specific policies formulated by the 3d plenary

session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, continue to carry forward the Dazhai spirit of independence and of doing hard pioneer work and bring into full play the initiative and creativeness of the 33 million peasants in Zhejiang Province. We have much arduous work to do and a very important job of ours is to continue to build farmland capital construction projects in a big way.

Comrade Li Fengping said that to build farmland capital construction projects in a big way, we must solve several questions concerning our understanding.

1. We must correctly understand and handle the relationship between our plan for building projects in a big way and our existing policies. We should persist in building the projects in a big way and paying attention to policies at the same time. First of all, we emphasize that we should make efforts to build farmland capital construction projects. At the same time, we should pay attention to doing things according to economic law and seriously implement relevant economic policies. In the last winter-spring period, we leading cadres did the right thing to emphasize the implementation of policies and put an end to egalitarianism and the indiscriminate transfer of resources. We did not put sufficient emphasis, however, on the need to boldly mobilize the masses and failed to clarify the application of some policies. We have thus caused certain effects on farmland capital construction in the province.

To build farmland capital construction in a big way, we should pay attention to adhering to the policy of a rational division of labor and costs among the builders according to the amount of benefits they will receive. The policy of voluntary participation, mutual benefits and exchange at equal value and the policy of "to each according to his work."

2. To develop farmland capital construction we should primarily rely on our own efforts, work hard and bring into full play the strength of communes and production brigades. Our country is big with a large population to feed, and a poor foundation to start with. It still has many economic difficulties. It is impossible for the state to make a major increase in agricultural investment, particularly during the 3 years of economic readjustment. Therefore, we should primarily rely on the collective economic strength of communes and production brigades and the peasants' labor to build farmland capital construction projects in a big way. There are more than 14 million rural laborers in Zhejiang Province. We should bring into full play the role of this labor force and plunge it into as many projects as possible in order to accelerate farmland capital construction.

3. We should primarily emphasize small projects, supplementary projects and projects undertaken by communes and production brigades.

Comrade Li Fengping said that we must resolutely respond to the call of the party Central Committee and launch a new campaign to use peasant initiative better, and whip up a new upsurge in farmland capital construction throughout the province.

#### ZHEJIANG RADIO REPORTS TYPHOON DAMAGE

0W260635 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] This year's No 10 typhoon hit Liuheng Island in Putuo County at 1700 on 24 August and then moved northward through Zhoushan Islands toward the sea. Armymen and people in Zhoushan and Ningbo prefectures and Ningbo Municipality were working hard to prevent typhoon damage and rushing to deal with the emergency.

There was a high tide as the typhoon hit our province. Thus, it posed a serious threat to the sea walls in the coastal areas. The water rose as high as the sea wall in many places. As a result, sea water surged over the walls. More than 20 of the 300-odd sea walls in Zhoushan Prefecture were breached or inundated by sea water. Tidewaters rose as high as the road surface at Shejiamen and (Gaoting) along the (Yan) harbor.

The Zhoushan Prefectural CCP Committee and the leading organ of the local PLA units immediately organized personnel to vigorously prevent typhoon damage and to deal with the emergency in order to protect people's property and lives.

Comrade (Wang Dingkun), commander of a certain PLA unit on the East China Sea front, defying strong winds and torrential rain, went to Baiquan, (Beizhi) and Shenjiamen at night to inspect the antityphoon and rescue work there. Together with responsible comrades of the prefectural party committee, he studied and solved problems on the spot.

As a result of the typhoon, the 2,100-meter-long (Dachen) sea wall in Dinghai County was breached in six places. Commander (Wang Dingkun) and (Lu Yingxian), deputy secretary of the prefectural party committee and administrative commissioner of the prefecture, convened a meeting late at night to deal with the emergency. They organized more than 2,200 army men and people to plug the breaches that same night, thus preventing the 6,000 mu of salt fields and 4,000 mu of farmland within the sea wall from being flooded by sea water.

On 23 and 24 August, this PLA unit sent more than 5,000 cadres and fighters and over 40 motor vehicles to help local people with antityphoon and rescue work.

More than 1,000 straw sacks were urgently needed to plug the breaches along the sea wall on (Cezhi) Island, Dinghai County. However, motorized junks could not be used to transport the sacks due to strong winds and rough seas. A naval unit immediately dispatched landing ships to support the local people with this task.

On the morning of 24 August, (Zheng Qiujiu), secretary of the Daishan County party committee, and (Lu Lianqi) and (He Hongxi), leaders of the local PLA units, went to check on how the granaries within the sea wall at (Caomen) were affected by the typhoon. They organized more than 300 army men and people to reinforce the sea wall and to move the grain to a safe place, thus safeguarding state property.

Hit by strong winds and torrential rain, a 816-meter-long section of the (Zuangfen) sea wall on Liuheng Island, Putuo County, was washed away. The secretary of the Liuheng District party committee, together with communes and brigade cadres, directed on-the-spot rescue work. They took resolute measures to move commune members to safe places and to reinforce the second sea wall there, thus protecting people's property.

(Huang Jianying), (Wu Ziwen) and (Song Shengru), responsible persons of the Ningbo prefectural party committee and the prefectural administrative office, led a number of office cadres in rushing to Xiangsha, Cixi and Yin counties to help local people with antityphoon and rescue work. Many other counties urgently mobilized and organized more than 200,000 people to repair or reinforce sea walls in danger, to rescue state and collective property and to crash-harvest crops.

Four Standing Committee members of the Xiangshan County party committee led 60 office cadres in rushing to the key antityphoon areas to direct the antityphoon and antiflood work. Defying heavy rain, (Song Pingtang), secretary of the county park committee, went to the (Xinqiao) commune where he discovered that a 100-meter long section of a sea wall was collapsing. He immediately mobilized the local masses to perform rush repairs, thus minimizing damage to 5,000 mu of cotton fields.



I. 27 Aug 79

0 4

PRC  
EAST REGION

Cixi County mobilized more than 35,000 people for rush repairs on sea walls in more than 100 places. In the antityphoon and rescue work, the militia regiment of the (Zhangji) commune in Yin County worked hard to repair sea walls, thus preventing more than 3,000 mu of rice and cottonfields from being overflowed by sea water and over 3,500 mu of salt from danger.

As the typhoon hit Ningbo Municipality, eight Standing Committee members of the municipal party committee made efforts to drain waterlogged areas and perform rescue work together with the masses. Zhenhai County also organized more than 50,000 cadres and people for antityphoon and rescue work.

#### Further Reports

OW261939 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Aug 79 OW

[Text] This year's 10th typhoon hit coastal areas in Zhejiang Province, causing loss of life and property damage to the state, collective units and people to varying degrees.

The center of the typhoon hit areas near Xiangshan, Putuo, Dinghai, Daishan and Shengsi counties with winds greater than force 12. Owing to strong winds and high tides, these areas suffered some damage. The cadres and masses in the coastal areas waged resolute struggles against the typhoon despite fierce wind and heavy rain.

During the past 3 days, the total rainfall in many places of Zhoushan Prefecture reached 288mm. As result, a number of townships and neighborhoods were inundated and fields with late autumn crops were flooded. The Zhoushan Prefectural CCP Committee and the Zhoushan Prefectural Administrative Office promptly organized rescue teams and sent them to major disaster areas to help the masses in antiflood and rescue work.

The Daishan County CCP Committee and the leading organ of the local PLA unit jointly formed an antityphoon command to direct thereinforcement of coastal protection, transportation of supplies and protection of houses. (Lu Lianqi), commander of the PLA unit; (He Hongxi), political commissar of the PLA unit, and (Sun Jiuyu), secretary of the county CCP committee personally directed the antityphoon and rescue work in order to reduce damage and loss despite the heavy rain.

As soon as the typhoon passed, the cadres and masses in those areas started to deal with the aftermath of the disaster and made efforts to resume normal life and restore production.

The Xiangshan County CCP Committee adopted effective measures and mobilized cadres and masses to promptly repair construction work and civilian houses and handle flooded supplies. The leading cadres of the Ningbo Municipal CCP Committee went to (Jiangbei) District to organize rescue teams. They directed the movement of 50 families to a safer area. The leading comrades in (?Wuxing) and Xiaoshan counties went to cotton producing areas to discuss with cadres and masses there how to promptly drain cotton fields and reduce cotton crop damage through the application of fertilizer and the prevention of crop diseases and insects.

I. 27 Aug 79

0 5

PRC  
EAST REGION

JIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE NAMES HUI YUYU CHAIRMAN

OW250624 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0210 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Nanjing, 25 August--The second session of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee was recently held in Nanjing. This session's central task was to convey, study and implement the guidelines and resolutions of the second session of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee and the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. Another task was to further mobilize the people of all walks of life in Jiangsu and to rally them behind the common cause of accelerating Jiangsu Province's socialist modernization.

During the session, apart from discussing Jiangsu's actual problems, the members of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee, acting as the masters of their own province, offered many valuable opinions and suggestions on how to thoroughly implement the tasks set by the NPC Standing Committee and the National CPPCC Committee. Many aging members also pledged to play a role in accelerating the four modernizations.

The session unanimously approved Hui Yuyu [1920 3188 0060] as chairman of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee to succeed Xu Jiatun. Xu Jiatun was relieved of this duty because he has to attend to other work. The session also named Wei Yongyi, Zhu Hui, Liu Yubiao [0491 3022 2871], Chen Yusheng, Ye Xuchao, and Zhang Jingli as vice chairmen of the Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee.

TYPHOON STRIKES SHANGHAI; LITTLE DAMAGE REPORTED

OW260638 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Text] This year's No 10 typhoon hit Shanghai. Thanks to the full preparations made by various units for the typhoon and the vigorous efforts by large numbers of cadres and people in antityphoon work, damages in the municipality were very light.

The cadres and masses of the units concerned are vigorously doing rush repair and rescue work. The party committee secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal Power Supply Bureau and the bureau director have all gone into action in organizing teams of more than 2,100 persons to do rush repairs. These teams have done rush repairs in more than 1,190 places, thus restoring regular power supply.

The workers and staff of the Shanghai municipal No 8 granary have taken emergency measures to prevent the grain affected with dampness from further damage. Songjiang County has organized teams of more than 1,200 persons to do rush repairs on and reinforcement of dikes. The communes and brigades which have been flooded are digging ditches to drain waterlogged areas on order to insure normal growth of the rice and cotton crops.

A leading member of the municipal flood prevention command pointed out that although this year's No 10 typhoon has passed, we must not relax our efforts and lower our guard. According to weather forecasts, there may be several more typhoons affecting Shanghai this year. All units should heighten their vigilance and be prepared for the worst. In view of the problems arising during typhoons Nos 9 and 10, they should immediately take measures to effectively strengthen the weak links and do a good job of the antityphoon and flood prevention work.

## HUNAN PREFECTURE MEETING STRESSES TRUTH CRITERION ISSUE

HK260642 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 25 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Shaoyang Prefectural CCP Committee recently held a forum on rural political work to consider how to launch the discussion on the criterion of truth in the basic levels and further correct the ideological line. Having studied the documents of the 2nd session of the 5th NPC, the meeting analyzed the state of rural political and ideological work since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. Generally speaking, the cadres and peasants have broken into the forbidden areas erected by Lin Biao and the gang of four and enlivened their thinking. Due to the fact that the discussion on the criterion of truth was not properly organized in the previous stage, however, the thinking of some comrades has been unable to keep up with the development of the situation. The prefectural CCP committee therefore issued clear instructions at the forum with regard to the following points, in order to unfold the discussion on the criterion of truth throughout the basic levels:

1. It is necessary to make up for the missed lessons in the course of implementing the spirit of the second session of the Fifth NPC. Through carrying out the discussion, the thinking of the people of the prefecture should be truly merged into the spirit of this session and of the third plenary session.

2. In the course of discussion, it is necessary to realize that theory comes from practice and is constantly tested in practice. "Everyone should understand that truly holding high the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought consists of regarding the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong as the guide for our actions, not as dogma. We cannot say that making truth-seeking, necessary changes to certain conclusions of the revolutionary teachers means 'cutting down the banner.'"

3. The aim of launching the discussion is to better sum up experiences, improve our work and serve the four modernizations. "We must apply the ideological weapon of 'practice is the sole criterion for testing truth' to sum up positive and negative experiences in agricultural production, criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, implement well the spirit of the two central documents on agricultural development, and stimulate the rapid development of agriculture."

## XI ZHONGXUN GIVES VIEWS ON GUANGDONG RURAL WORK

HK260224 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Text] Comrade Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Guangdong Provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave an important speech at the provincial conference on farmland capital construction and expressed the following views concerning rural work in Guangdong.

1. Advance on the crest of the victory and develop the excellent rural situation. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: How is the current rural situation, and how is the overall situation in the province? In brief, the situation this summer is good. There is political stability and unity, the overall situation in the province is stable, people enjoy ease of mind and a political situation of liveliness has begun to emerge.

Economically, although last year's late rice production was seriously reduced due to disasters, the situation in the rural and urban areas has been stable, improvements have been seen in market supplies and an overall bumper harvest has been reaped in this year's early rice. We have not only gained an increase in rice production, but also in miscellaneous grain. And we have not only gained increases in grain production, but also in economic crops such as peanuts and soybeans.



Production in animal husbandry, such as pigs and poultry, has also increased. Far from having occurred in only a few areas, varying degrees of increase in production have in fact occurred in a great number of areas in the province. There have been marked developments in collective production and the peasants' domestic sideline production. Ninety two counties and municipalities have gained increase in this year's early rice production compared to last year, and total early rice production of 51 of them surpassed their previous past levels. The principle of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement of the national economy has been implemented, and Guangdong has set about making preparations for carrying out readjustment of the economic management system ahead of other places.

Ideologically, the mental outlook of the cadres and masses has become ever better. They have emancipated their minds, become more and more confident and strongly demanded the promotion of work in Guangdong. In other words, positive factors are increasing and on the whole, people are continually intent on advancing, and the situation is thus very hopeful. Therefore, at the provincial work conference on increasing production and practicing economy on the industry and communications front, I said that the current situation is good, and I summarized the rural situation throughout the province in these statements: The policies have been carried out steadily, people's minds are at ease, production has improved, people's thinking has been enlivened and people at all levels are happy.

Since last year, and especially since the third plenary session, there have indeed been marked changes in our province's rural situation. We are facing a new period of reviving and comprehensively developing agricultural production and the rural economy.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun pointed out that in brief, the current excellent situation has developed from the line, principles and policies of the party Central Committee and especially from the spirit of the third plenary session. It is the result of the practice of our cadres and masses in the province and has been achieved through our efforts. We must affirm this fundamental aspect of the situation.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun noted that amid the excellent situation, we must also see the problems. There are still many leftover problems as well as new problems. We must neither neglect them nor take them lightly.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: As a matter of fact, we have only about 4 months left of this year. The chief task is to continue to develop our province's excellent situation. The province's work focus should be shifted to economic construction. To implement the spirit of the third plenary session, this year's work conference of the party Central Committee, and the provincial meeting of cadres at three levels is for the sake of uniting ourselves together, drawing on collective wisdom and absorbing all useful ideas, mobilizing people's enthusiasm and embarking on the four modernizations with one heart and one mind. The work on all fronts in the future must focus on the central task and key link of economic construction, and serve the socialist four modernizations.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: I want to stress the question of study here, in connection with the current pursuit of the four modernizations and our province's readjustment of the economic management system. The leading cadres must especially take the lead to study Comrade Lenin's and Comrade Mao Zedong's expositions concerning socialist economic construction in order to guide practical work.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun noted that we must do everything possible to reap a bumper harvest of late rice and a great agricultural bumper harvest over the whole year. Our target to strive for in agricultural production this year should be: The per-mu yield and total production of both grain and chief economic crops must surpass their past best levels. New developments should also be scored in other undertakings. We must continue to lay emphasis on going deep into reality and conducting investigations and studies, respect the masses' practical experiences and creations and oppose bureaucratism. The leaders of the provincial CCP committee and party committees at all levels must continue to go deep into the basic levels, stay at selected basic level units to gain firsthand experience and grasp typical cases so as to correctly command production and lead the masses to reap an all-round bumper harvest this year. We must rectify the party work style and especially oppose factionalism. We must properly rectify the leadership groups at all levels, carry out the Marxist organizational line and must certainly not allow people who pursue factionalism to join the leadership groups. The leadership groups must become work groups. They should be good at bringing democracy into play and pooling the intelligence and wisdom of the cadres and masses, stress unity, unite to look ahead and wholeheartedly embark on the four modernizations.

2. Comrade Xi Zhongxun's second view expressed in his speech was: Sum up the experiences in early rice production, promote late rice production and reap an overall bumper harvest over the whole year. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said that we must properly sum up the special and important significance of this year's overall bumper early rice harvest. However, what experiences must we emphatically sum up? Comrade Xi Zhongxun pointed out: 1) we must sum up the experiences of protecting and respecting the self-determination rights and bring into still better play the enthusiasm and initiative of the basic accounting units and producers; 2) we must seriously sum up all places' good experiences in the struggle of production and scientific experiments and improve the standard of scientific cultivation; 3) we must make a good summing up of experiences in labor management, and establish and put on a sound basis all kinds of production responsibility systems; 4) we must sum up experiences in making rational adjustments regarding production plans and in adopting measures suitable to local conditions to develop production, and thus allow the whole province to gradually achieve a rational production configuration.

3. Comrade Xi Zhongxun's third view expressed in his speech was: We must energetically promote farmland capital construction and lay a good foundation for great developments in agriculture. Comrade Xi Zhongxun said: I want to reemphasize several points concerning the guiding ideology for farmland capital construction work: First, we must persist in energetically promoting farmland capital construction. There is little farmland in our province. If we want to develop agriculture, we must first do something about our present available farmland and strive to achieve a high yield. Second, we must march toward and develop hilly and mountainous areas. Whether in embarking on the first or second task, we must energetically promote farmland capital construction.

On the whole, our present agriculture still relies partly on human efforts and partly on favors of nature. We usually reap a good harvest if the climate in that year is good and a relatively poor harvest if the climate in that year is bad. Promoting farmland capital construction is in fact for the sake of gaining more initiative from nature so that we can reap as much as possible when the climate is favorable, and avoid any decrease, or as little as possible, when the climate is unfavorable. There are many natural disasters in Guangdong: Floods, drought, typhoon, insect pests and plant diseases frequently occur, one or another. It is of particularly important significance to promote farmland capital construction, increase the capacity to resist natural calamities and the areas of fields with guaranteed good harvest despite drought and waterlogging.

Since the liberation of the PRC, and especially since the cooperativization of agriculture, Guangdong has scored great success in water conservancy building on the farmland capital construction front. We must affirm this success. However, we must also see that our existing conditions for agricultural production in our province are not good enough. This is especially the case if we view matters from the demand of a further great development of agriculture. The standards of our water conservancy building are not high enough and our capacity to resist serious drought and waterlogging is still not strong enough. There are still no water conservancy and irrigation facilities on some 9 million of the 48 million mu of farmland in the province. Moreover, 3 million mu are often waterlogged.

Our soil and manure construction has always been a weak link. After switching to the system of growing two or three crops a year, the soil fertility of most of the farmland has declined, and in some places it has become seriously weak. There are still some 15 million mu of low-yield fields in the province to be improved; their per-mu yield is now below 800 jin. Therefore, we must be determined to embark on farmland capital construction as a great socialist cause.

Last year, we implemented the principle of allowing the peasants to rest and replenish their strength, and appropriately reduced the scale of farmland capital construction. We decided on this because we took into consideration the fact that agriculture in our province has suffered many years of serious sabotage from Lin Biao and the gang of four, and that our province's late rice production last year was greatly decreased due to disasters. We had to allow the peasants to have a respite. If we had not done so last winter and spring, and if we had not adopted many effective economic measures for all-round (?retraction), we would not have been able to achieve this year's excellent situation. However, we must certainly not reach the conclusion that we do not have to carry out farmland capital construction any more or think that we will gain high yield even if we do not do so. Now, we should still implement the principle of allowing the peasants to rest and replenish their strength and we must not carry out farmland capital construction beyond the peasants' work capacity. However, this year's situation is different from last year. We have reaped a bumper harvest of early rice and the masses' livelihood has improved. To more rapidly develop agriculture in a still better way we must from now on closely link farmland capital construction to the peasants' vital interests, continue to energetically carry it out, gradually expand the scale when future economic conditions are improved, and continue to persistently grasp farmland capital construction in a down-to-earth way.

Secondly, in carrying out farmland capital construction, we must persist in seeking truth from facts. We must not stop, carrying it out, although we stress allowing the peasants to rest and replenish their strength, and neither should we make the scale of the construction projects too large without any regard for the capacity of the peasants. We must correctly sum up and absorb our past experiences and lessons. We must proceed from reality and stress practical results. There are many aspects in farmland capital construction. We must step up investigations and studies, do well in planning, stress scientific methods, do things according to local conditions, do what should be done and act to fill gaps. We must lay great emphasis on constructing projects from which we can derive benefit that same year. Even if all the projects we are embarking on are essential, we must construct them according to our capability. We must not make the scale too large or the front too long. We must concentrate our efforts to fight battles of annihilation and successfully complete each of the projects launched.



In farmland capital construction we have to do earthwork. However, farmland capital construction is not all about earthwork. It includes harnessing mountains, waters, forests, fields and roads, making use of methane and building small hydroelectric power stations. We should proceed from reality and make appropriate arrangements. In some cases, we should carry out work in connection with regular production activities.

Comrade Xi Zhongxun also spoke particularly on the question of building small hydroelectric power stations. Comrade Xi Zhongxun noted that we have plenty of water resources, while the supply of electric power is especially tense in our province. Therefore, we should regard the building of small hydroelectric power stations as an important project in our province's farmland capital construction work. We should energetically and specially promote this work in areas where heavy rainstorms frequently occur and in places which are rich in water resources. The provincial CCP committee has decided to extend loans or to appropriate funds from the province's reserve funds to support the building of small hydroelectric power stations. All places should also do everything possible to raise necessary funds and materials to support this construction.

Third, we must pay attention to policies. The chief policies for farmland capital construction are: voluntary participation and mutual benefit and exchange at equal value. Exchange at equal value means exchange of equal amounts of labor. In cooperating in farmland capital construction, exchange of equal amounts should be generally achieved even for ordinary labor. Otherwise, it cannot be called mutual benefit. Without mutual benefit, there cannot possibly be true voluntary participation and enthusiasm.

The state should make investments in farmland capital construction. However, we should mainly rely on accumulation of labor and not entirely rely on the state. Hence, we should pay attention to correctly handling the relations between accumulation and consumption and the relations between long-term interests and short-term interests. Low investment of labor and capital in farmland capital construction will be unfavorable to the improvement of the conditions for agricultural production, and excessive investment will also adversely affect the peasants' enthusiasm. Therefore, in carrying out an economic activity such as farmland capital construction, we must also do things according to the laws of economics. Otherwise, we will not be able to do a good job of it. We must not set hard work against the policies; instead, we should unify the two things. Only by doing so can the new upsurge of farmland capital construction be soundly carried out and persistently developed.

In his speech, Comrade Xi Zhongxun also stressed that all trades must energetically support agriculture, and that it is necessary to grasp planned parenthood.

#### GUANGZHOU WELCOMES COUNTERATTACK HEROES' DELEGATION

HK260634 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The report group of heroes and models of the self-defense counterattack against Vietnam arrived in Guangzhou on 23 August after delivering reports in Beijing and various other places. The group was welcomed at the airport by Xiang Zhonghua, Liu Changyi, Yeh Jianmin, Jiang Lindong, Deng Yifan, Lai Chunfeng, Zhou Deli, Wang Chun, Jiao Yushan, (Zhou Shaoming), (Zhao Likuan), (Guo Yongchang), and (Liu Weihuan), responsible comrades of the Guangzhou PLA units and the leading organs of the army, navy and air force in Guangzhou; and Liang Weilin, Yang Kanghua, Xue Yan, Sun Leyi, leading comrades of the province and municipality.

## GUIZHOU COUNTY LAUNCHES DISCUSSION ON TRUTH CRITERION

HK250505 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] According to a report published in today's issue of GUIZHOU RIBAO, the Anlong County CCP Committee has organized cadres and commune members to deeply carry out discussions on the criterion of truth in close connection with the positive and negative lessons and experiences gained over the previous years. They have raised their level of understanding and are determined to promote agricultural production. In July, the county CCP committee held a study class to discuss practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. Over 310 party branch secretaries from the rural areas attended the class. The county recently organized some 10,000 cadres and commune members to study the criterion of truth.

During the discussions, the participants noted that a large number of facts have shown that the ultraleftist line promoted by Lin Biao and the gang of four created confusion and disrupted production. The county's 1956 grain output reached 109 million jin. Due to the expansion of collectives in the following 3 years, the annual grain output only reached over 70 million jin. The county's 1967 grain output again reached over 100 million jin. Afterwards, with the exception of the period of the Cultural Revolution and the 1971 bumper harvest year, the county only topped 130 million jin in its annual grain output until 1977. The county's 1978 grain output reached 146 million jin.

The success in the 5 years' great increase in grain output should be completely attributed to the implementation of a series of party principles and policies. In particular, the success in the 2 years' great increase in grain output following the smashing of the gang of four should be attributed to the restoration of the principle of "distribution according to labor" and the policy on reducing the peasants' burdens which had been criticized by the gang of four, and should also be attributed to the rectification of egalitarianism and the abolition of some erroneous prohibitions.

"On the other hand, the ups and downs and the drop in production over the previous 10 years or so were caused by the ultraleftist line. In particular, Lin Biao and the gang of four arbitrarily confused truth and falsehood, regarded truth as an absurd mistake, frequently criticized personal gain and capitalism and criticized them from the higher plane of principle and two-line struggle, thus creating ideological confusion and disrupting production.

"Through the discussions, the participants understand that right and wrong on issues concerning agricultural production can only be measured by practice. All principles, policies, measures and methods that can promote the development of production are right and should be affirmed no matter whether they have been criticized or not in the past. We must dare to negate and cast away all things that hinder and (?confuse) the development of production, even if they are mentioned in the books."

Since last winter, due to the implementation of the key policy on "taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development," the county has planted over 37,000 mu of trees, gone in for small water conservancy projects in a big way, increased the irrigated area by over 6,000 mu, increased the rural installed capacity by 350 kilowatts, further consolidated commune and brigade enterprises and promoted the production of industrial crops.

During the discussions the participants noted that running counter to objective laws and going in for giving arbitrary and impracticable directions will not promote production. Only by acting in accordance with objective laws and respecting practice can we promote production.

## GUIZHOU HOLDS CONFERENCE ON GRASPING FINANCIAL WORK

HK240748 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 21 August to mobilize all areas, departments and comrades on the finance front to strive to fulfill or overfulfill the annual state revenue plan. "A responsible comrade of the provincial revolutionary committee presided over and spoke at the telephone conference."

The conference noted that "The financial tasks in the remaining months of this year are very arduous." All areas and departments must implement the spirit of the relevant documents issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council and grasp the following points:

"1. We must resolutely implement and fulfill the plans for increasing production and practicing economy as put forward in July at the provincial conferences of the industry and communications front and the finance and trade system on increasing production, practicing economy and turning deficits into profits." We must first promote agriculture, exert great efforts to promote the production of light and textile industries and enliven our markets.

"2. We must practice strict economy and promote readjustment. During the movement to increase production and practice economy we must firmly grasp the link in combating waste." We must actively readjust and rectify enterprises. Financial appropriations and bank loans will not be given to enterprises which will definitely close down. We must have strict control over financial expenditures and the purchasing power of social groups, and carry forward the spirit of making every mill count.

"3. We must do well in tangibly grasping the work of turning deficits into profits." We must do well in making inventories of warehouses and make full use of commodities and materials kept in stock.

"4. We must do well in fulfilling revenue plans.

"5. We must rigorously enforce financial and economic regulations." All areas and departments must conscientiously review financial and economic discipline, revive and carry forward the party's fine tradition of plain living, hard struggle and building up the country with industry and thrift, and rectify various unhealthy trends, including violations of law and discipline and extravagance and waste.

Attending the conference were revolutionary committee chairmen and vice chairmen and finance office directors from all prefectures, municipalities and counties, and responsible comrades of departments at provincial, prefectural and county levels.

## AN PINGSHENG PRESIDES OVER PROVINCIAL WORK CONFERENCE

HK250820 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 23 Aug 79 HK

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee held a work conference in Chuxiong Autonomous Prefecture from 15 to 23 August. The conference conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national conference on farmland capital construction and, revolving around how to speed up the development of Yunnan's agriculture, discussed and studied Yunnan's tasks in farmland and water conservancy capital construction during the 3 years of economic readjustments, as well as the issues of developing commune and brigade enterprises and collectively-owned enterprises. It also formulated plans regarding farmland and water conservancy capital construction for this winter and next spring.



Present at the conference were 225 people, including Standing Committee members of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, vice chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee, responsible comrades of all concerned provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus, secretaries of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal CCP committees, prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal deputy secretaries or Standing Committee members who are in charge of agriculture and secretaries of county CCP committees.

First secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee Comrade An Pingsheng presided over the conference and spoke. Deputy Secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee Comrade Zhao Zengyi conveyed the spirit of the national conference on farmland capital construction and delivered a speech on the issue of developing Yunnan's prefectural and county industries. Deputy Secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee Comrade Xue Tao also spoke on Yunnan's tasks in farmland capital construction during the 3 years of economic readjustments, and also the arrangements for farmland capital construction for this winter and next spring.

The conference unanimously held that the principal contradiction of Yunnan's agricultural production is drought. Without good water conservancy construction there will be no high and stable agricultural yield. To achieve agricultural modernization, we must first begin with promoting water conservancy construction. We must adopt such measures as are suitable to local conditions and adopt many and varied measures. We must uphold the principle of attaching primary importance to the building small-scale projects in the mountainous areas by communes and brigades, put the stress on water conservancy construction in mountainous and semimountainous areas, and work hard to quickly improve the basic conditions of agricultural production and quicken the pace of development in Yunnan's agriculture.

In conveying and implementing the spirit of the national conference on farmland capital construction, Comrade Zhao Zengyi emphatically conveyed the important speeches by Comrades Hua Guofeng and Li Xiannian at the national farmland capital construction conference. He noted that we must strive to whip up a new upsurge of promoting farmland capital construction throughout China for this winter and next spring, and tenaciously, persistently and effectively continue to do so year after year in order to promote a great development in agriculture. We must consolidate and develop the excellent situation in the rural areas and also fulfill the tasks of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy.

On the basis of continuing to seriously implement the two documents of the central authorities, he demanded that all places continue to do well in promoting farmland capital construction. From now on, the party committees at all levels must grasp agriculture very firmly and must not take it lightly. In doing well in promoting farmland capital construction, he demanded that three things must be achieved: 1) persistently adopt such measures as are suitable to local conditions; 2) quickly do well in handling the relationship between accumulation and distribution; and 3) pay attention to practical results.

In his report, Comrade Xue Tao mainly discussed five issues: 1) during the 3 years of economic readjustments, we are not working on a small scale but we are going all out; 2) we must adopt such measures as are suitable to local conditions, formulate overall plans and act according to natural laws; 3) we must seriously implement the party's policies and act according to economic laws; 4) we must carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle; and 5) we must strengthen leadership and quickly whip up a new upsurge of farmland capital construction.

Comrade Xue Tao noted in his report that it has been resolved by the CCP Central Committee and at the second session of the Fifth NPC to concentrate 3 years, beginning this year, ~~on~~ seriously doing well in readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy and gradually divert the work onto the course of continued proportionate and high speed development.

This is the first battle for realizing the four modernizations. To do well in fighting this battle, the task of prime importance is to speed up the development of agriculture and adapt in a relatively better way the increase in grain yield, and the development of other agricultural and sideline products, to the population growth rate and also industrial development.

Judging from the situation of Yunnan, agriculture has a poor foundation to start with and the capacity to resist natural disasters is low. Many places have, for a long time, been unable to free themselves from the passive situation of "a drastic drop in yield when there is a serious natural disaster, a small decrease in yield when there is a minor natural disaster and a slight increase in yield when there is favorable weather." Natural disasters have frequently occurred in Yunnan. First, there is drought and second, there is the low temperature in August and September. To triumph over the threats of drought and low temperature we must successfully solve problems regarding water conservancy.

During the 3 years of economic adjustments we must increase the irrigated areas by more than 1 million mu annually. We must strive to increase Yunnan's irrigated areas to over 70 percent of the total areas of cultivated land by 1985 or a bit longer. The task is difficult yet urgent. It can be fulfilled through hard work.

In conclusion, Comrade An Pingsheng made a summation of the conference. He noted in his speech that the principal contradiction in Yunnan's agricultural production is drought. This year, a serious drought which was unprecedented in the past 78 years occurred in Yunnan. Only by solving the problem regarding water is it possible to increase production. Drought has mainly occurred in the mountainous and semimountainous areas. There are also some problems regarding water conservancy in the dam areas which have not been solved. Mountains and semimountainous areas must vigorously develop small-scale water conservancy projects and sprinkler irrigation.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: Our cadres and masses must take this year's serious drought, which was unprecedented in the past 78 years, as a motive force and turn what is bad into something good. Practice for a long time has demonstrated that if the problem regarding water conservancy is not solved we will never be able to free our agriculture from a passive situation. There is no other way out apart from vigorously embarking on water conservancy construction. It is not only a serious political task laid before us, but is also a serious economic task. To realize the four modernizations we must begin with promoting water conservancy. When the problem is solved, the overall situation will be vivid with life. This is not a matter of whether anyone wants to do it or not, but is an objective law. We must vigorously develop farmland and water conservancy construction and greatly improve Yunnan's agricultural features.

Comrade An Pingsheng emphatically noted in conclusion that leading cadres at all levels in Yunnan must seriously study well the documents of the third plenary session and the second session of the Fifth NPC, uphold the view of giving first position to practice, improve their work style and conduct investigations and study. They must obtain a complete understanding, emancipate their minds, strengthen the party's leadership over economic work, quickly do well in implementing the party's economic policies in the rural areas, vigorously develop collective enterprises and enliven Yunnan's economy.

During the conference, the participants also deliberated and discussed the work report by the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee to be made at the Third Yunnan Provincial CCP Congress and also the list of candidates for the next Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee.

## HEILONGJIANG'S YANG YICHEN ADDRESSES PROVINCIAL PARTY MEETING

OW242231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 24 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Harbin, 24 August--Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, recently pointed out that ownership by the whole people and collective ownership are two wheels of the socialist economy. Only when the two wheels roll side by side can the national economy really come alive. Therefore, we must ideologically pay attention to collectively owned enterprises, readjust them according to policy, reform irrational regulations and vigorously support and develop them.

Yang Yichen talked about this question at the just-concluded provincial party committee's work conference. One of the main subjects at the conference was supporting and developing the collective economy.

Yang Yichen said that for many years, owing to interference by the ultraleft line, we have a number of muddled views about the collectively owned sector of the economy and about commune and brigade enterprises. Many people feel that the collective economy has no future, no superiority and no vitality, that small collectives are not as good as large collectives, and that large collectives are not as good as state-owned enterprises. Some people regard the collectively owned economy as "semisocialist" and, for a time, even regarded it as "soil for breeding capitalism."

Yang Yichen said: Developing the collective economy is in keeping with the current level of the development of the productive forces and the masses' consciousness in our country. It is conducive to managing the economy by economic methods and better combining the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, to integrating the planned economy with the market economy, to absorbing a large labor force and creating more jobs, and to implementing the policy of combining industry and agriculture, combining town and countryside and developing small cities and townships. Therefore, the collective economy has great vitality and a bright future.

Yang Yichen announced at the conference that in order to bring about a relatively fast development of the collective economy the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee decided to adopt the following measures:

1. Politically, the cadres, workers and staff members of collectively owned enterprises and state-owned enterprises will be treated equally.
2. There will be no unified rule on wages, welfare and other treatment for workers and staff members of collectively owned enterprises. On the basis of the level of production development, and the success or failure of management, wages and welfare treatment of collectively owned enterprises may be lower than, equal to, or higher than those of state-owned enterprises for the same type of work or for the same trade.
3. Food supplies, labor insurance and clothing materials should be equal for workers of large and small collectively owned enterprises and state-owned enterprises doing the same type of work. Medical allowances and separation pay may be determined by the enterprises themselves, according to how well they are managed. Workers and staff members of collectively owned enterprises may be transferred from one to another similar enterprise in the province. Lengths of service in different enterprises should be added together.
4. New collective enterprises will be exempted from taxation for a specific period of time according to regulations of the financial departments.



5. The right of ownership, decision and operation and management of collective enterprises should be respected and safeguarded.
6. Cadres (including principal managing personnel) of collective enterprises should be elected by the masses, and cadres should be ready to work at higher or lower levels.
7. Competition will be promoted between collective enterprises and state-owned enterprises in order to encourage enterprises to improve operations and management.
8. All trades and occupations should give energetic support to the development of collective enterprises in cities and towns and to commune- and brigade-run enterprises.
9. Under the guidance of state plans, efforts should be made to properly solve the problems of production, supplies and marketing for the collective enterprises.
10. To meet the rapid development of the collective economy, it is necessary to establish and perfect as soon as possible specific administrative organizations for the collective economy.

#### HEILONGJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT HOLDS URBAN MILITIA WORK MEETING

OW261517 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] To meet the new situation in realizing the four modernizations and do a good job in urban militia building, the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District recently held an urban militia work discussion meeting in Harbin. Zhao Xingyuan, political commissar, and Xie Changhua, deputy commander, of the provincial military district, spoke at the meeting. Leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee received all the comrades who attended the meeting.

The meeting conveyed and implemented the guidelines of the urban militia work discussion meeting of the Shenyang PLA units, summed up and popularized the experience of Harbin City's armed primary militia in implementing the guidelines in large areas, and studied how to strengthen urban militia building throughout the province under the new situation as the whole party's work emphasis is being shifted to the four modernizations.

During the meeting, the comrades observed the firing command exercises at the regimental command post of the antiaircraft artillery division of Harbin City's armed primary militia and combat exercises with live ammunition by part of the armed primary militia's special antiaircraft artillery, signal, reconnaissance, antichemical warfare and [words indistinct] detachments.

The meeting held that to do a good job in urban militia building in the new situation, it is necessary to do the following:

1. It is necessary to further strengthen leadership over urban militia work.
2. All units should proceed from the actual situation and, according to the principle of giving consideration to both production and training, do a good job in the (organization) of urban militia to meet the requirements of preparedness against war and training work.

I. 27 Aug 79

S 3

PRC  
NORTHEAST REGION

3. Proceeding from the requirements of wartime, it is necessary to make serious efforts to do a good job in the military training of urban militia to increase its fighting capacity in an all-round way.

4. It is necessary to really do a good job in the control, use and maintenance of the urban militia's weapons.

5. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work among militia units, focusing on the four modernizations, to bring into full play the militia's role as a production shock force and to do a good job in conducting regular education in the current situation and preparedness against war to be ready at all times to fight against any enemy that dares to intrude, and to safeguard the four modernizations.

#### HEILONGJIANG MEETING DISCUSSES EMPLOYMENT OF EDUCATED YOUTHS

OW240120 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] The Heilongjiang provincial conference on making overall arrangements for the employment of educated youths was held in Mudanjiang Municipality from 14 to 20 August.

Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, made the concluding report and (Wen Minsheng), secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the conference.

The comrades who attended the conference held that overall arrangements for employment of educated youths is a major task of the whole party, one of the tasks in readjusting the national economy and a component part of the first battle for the four modernizations. Party committees at all levels must reach a common understanding on arranging employment for educated youths in the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, pay serious attention to this task and strive for results.

At the conference it was pointed out that the formation of collectively owned enterprises is the main way to solve the employment problem of educated youths in cities and towns. All localities should, on the basis of actual conditions and possibilities, make vigorous efforts to set up collectively owned enterprises in the form of factories, cooperatives, teams and so forth to serve industrial and agricultural production, the masses' daily needs and urban construction.

It was also pointed out that in developing collectively owned enterprises in cities and towns, it is imperative to follow the policy of independent accounting, and each is responsible for its own profit or loss. In distributing income, the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" must be followed, and consideration should be given to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual. There should also be more flexibility in determining the wages, rewards, welfare and other benefits for workers and staff members of collectively owned enterprises, and in better-run enterprises that accumulate more funds, wages and other benefits can be higher than those in state-owned enterprises in the same field.

The conference called on all localities to continue doing a good job in mobilizing and settling educated youths in the countryside. The state farms should do a better job in determining the positions and grades of educated youth-cadres. Additionally, serious attention should be paid to solving the problems of wages, welfare, labor insurance and other benefits for educated youths engaged in industrial and agricultural production.

I. 27 Aug 79

S 4

PRC  
NORTHEAST REGION

It is necessary to do a good job in sending educated youths back to the countryside and those staying in cities without justification should be resolutely sent back.

#### HEILONGJIANG MEETING URGES IMPROVING MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION

OW221331 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 19 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] According to a HEILONGJIANG RIBAO reports, the Heilongjiang Provincial Culture and Education Office recently held a discussion meeting on the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory at Heilongjiang's institutions of higher learning. The meeting exchanged experience in teaching work since the smashing of the gang of four and discussed and studied measures to improve and step up teaching of Marxist-Leninist theoretical courses at institutions of higher learning. Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, and a responsible person of the Department of Political and Theoretical Education of the Ministry of Education attended and addressed the meeting.

The meeting held: Prompt efforts should be made to make Marxist-Leninist theoretical education at institutions of higher learning meet the needs of the four modernizations and to constantly improve its quality. We must continue to emancipate our minds, display democracy in theoretical study, do away with superstitions and face reality. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the majority of Marxist-Leninist theoretical education workers have become ideologically active, dared to enter the forbidden zones set by the gang of four, and taken an active part in the discussions on practice being the only criterion for testing truth. However, there are some comrades whose thinking has remained ossified or semiossified. Some of them still dare not study the new situation and answer the new questions arising in the new period. At the end of the discussion meeting, a committee was formed for conducting research into the teaching of Marxist-Leninist theoretical courses at institutions of higher learning in Heilongjiang.

#### JILIN MILITARY CADRES STUDY PRACTICE AS CRITERION OF TRUTH

SK221200 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Jilin Provincial Military District recently held a study class of principal leading comrades at and above regiment level to thoroughly study and discuss the issue of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth. The study class made relatively good achievements in raising their ideological understanding, correcting their ideological line and summing up both positive and negative experiences and lessons. In the study class the participants reviewed the communique of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee; the work report of the government delivered at the 2d session of the 5th National People's Congress by Comrade Hua Guofeng, studied Engels' work, ("Ludwig Feuerbach"), Germanic philosophical classics and Comrade Mao Zedong's works "On Practice" and "Where Does the People's Thought Come From" and conducted enthusiastic discussions closely linked to the reality of the militia work. They voiced their views freely and then analyzed them conscientiously.

The study class led the participants to deeply criticize the crime committed by Lin Biao and the gang of four and the fallacies spread by them on the issue of attitude toward revolutionary leaders.



Through the study and discussions, the participants changed their attitude toward revolutionary leaders and treated them in a more scientific manner. They clearly understood that revolutionary leaders were not gods but human beings and that, although the great contributions they made in long revolutionary struggles were immortal, this does not mean that they did not make any mistakes or have any defects. One of their consistent principles was persisting in truth and correcting mistakes. They had adhered to this principle throughout their lives. Even after their death, their descendants should adhere to this principle to correct the mistakes or defects which they did not correct during their lives. This is a manifestation of defending the brilliant images of leaders and their high reputations.

#### JILIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON NEED FOR ALL TO OBSERVE LAW, DISCIPLINE

SK250540 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Aug 79 SK

[Report on JILIN RIBAO 24 August brief commentary: "In No Way Should We Allow People To Take Advantage of Their Power To Bully Others"]

[Excerpts] The brief commentary states: The Shulan County CCP Committee has actively supported the judicial organs to enforce the law strictly and justly. It has persisted in punishing children of cadres who are guilty of criminal acts in the same manner as ordinary citizens. Such actions are good and correct. The law applies to all citizens. No one should place himself above or beyond the scope of the law, claim the right to ignore law and discipline, or to keep himself outside the bounds of the law and discipline by virtue of his official position, authority or seniority. However, there are still some leading cadres who do not educate their children and relatives to observe law and discipline. Instead, they rely on their power and position to shield and protect their children, relatives and friends who have committed crimes. They spare no effort to run for help and try all possible means to lessen their crimes and responsibilities in the hope of avoiding punishment.

The brief commentary states: Among those young people who are guilty of criminal acts, some of them are children of cadres or leading cadres. Some children who dare to disrespect law and discipline are actually influenced by their parents who have enjoyed special privileges. Facts have proven that the best way for parents to educate their children and to make them turn into good citizens is to avoid seeking special privileges. They should set strict demands on themselves and set themselves as examples to their children in abiding by law and discipline. If they fail to do so, the children will acquire a sense of superiority or, what is more, the idea of being one grade above the others. This will cause them to disrespect law and discipline or even to rely on the power of their parents to bully others.

The brief commentary states that what the Shulan County CCP Committee has done is correct. This is because it has respected the power and prestige of the law and persisted in the principle of "all the people are equal before the law," and, to respect the power and prestige of law means to respect the leadership of the party and the democratic rights of the people. Only by so doing can we have a good party style.

#### JILIN ARRANGES JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

SK240607 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a station source, since the beginning of this year, all municipalities, counties and forestry and mining areas throughout the province have vigorously established many collectively-owned production and service units to actively arrange jobs for the unemployed youth in cities and towns.

By the end of July, some 300,000 educated youth started working and some 100,000 youth participated at labor service and job training activities sponsored by the labor service companies. The principal leading comrades of the provincial party committee and leading comrades in charge of the work of educated youth have frequently organized departments concerned to discuss policies and to go to collectively-owned production and service units to examine their work and give instructions.

There are, in conclusion, six methods which we have used to arrange jobs for the unemployed youth in cities and towns in our province.

1. Some 110,000 youth have been employed in the enterprises owned by the people and in the collectively-owned enterprises under counties and districts.
2. More than 70,000 youth have replaced those workers who should have retired or quit their work, renewing the work contingents.
3. More than 30,000 youth have gone to work in rural areas as rural labor forces from cities and towns.
4. More than 70,000 youth have been arranged to work in collectively-owned production and service units in cities which adopt the system of independent accounting and sole responsibility for their own profits and losses, for examples, service centers for maintaining and repairing houses, processing wooden articles, developing and printing photographs and repairing shoes, barber shops, restaurants and tea houses, etc.
5. More than 20,000 youth have gone to forestry, mining, oilfields, agricultural and animal husbandry areas to use the local natural resources to develop agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry, taking the road of combining industry with agriculture.
6. Labor service companies have carried out labor service activities and conducted job training on unemployed youth. There are now more than 60 labor service companies establishing more than 140 professional service teams throughout the province. All industrial, communications, financial, trade, supplies, cultural and educational departments have actively helped arrange jobs for unemployed youth. The financial and trade departments have actively supported the collectively-owned production and service units [words indistinct].

The employment of 300,000 unemployed youth not only solved their living problems and maintained social order, but also improved, in the main, the irrational situation of [words indistinct] youth waiting for jobs in cities and towns, promoted the development of industrial and agricultural production, improved socialist markets, brought convenience to the livelihood of the masses and consolidated the political situation of stability and unity.

#### LIAONING FIRST SECRETARY ADDRESSES CONFERENCE IN YINGKOU

SK250905 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Aug 79 SK

[Text] According to our source, at the rural work conference held recently in Yingkou Municipality, the first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, pointed out that it is in conformity with the directives of the party Central Committee and the Liaoning provincial party committee to let some communes and brigades become rich and that in order to become rich, it is imperative to act in accordance with objective laws and lines and policies of the party Central Committee to advance the national economy.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said that insofar as the whole province is concerned, Yingkou should be the first one to become rich because it has fairly good natural conditions. Why did we make the revolution? First of all, because we wanted to change from slaves to masters. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, those who did not want to be treated as slaves overthrew the three great mountains which weighed on the backs of the Chinese people--imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism--and became masters of themselves. Our first purpose was thus achieved. Our second purpose in making the revolution was to become rich. Chairman Mao said that poverty gave rise to the desire for change. He meant a change from poor to rich. However, the gang of four distorted this by saying that the richer, the more revisionist, and the poorer, the more revolutionary. As a result, the deeper the revolution, the poorer the people, and the national economy was on the brink of a collapse.

To become rich, it is necessary to act in accordance with the objective laws and the lines and policies of the party Central Committee to push the national economy and agriculture forward. It is imperative to adhere to the principles of taking the grain as a key link, insuring all round development, taking such measures as are suitable to local conditions, making proper concentration, and proceeding from reality in doing everything. It is necessary to recognize everyone's true worth in accordance with their own conditions, like the eight immortals soaring over the ocean. It is imperative to persist in the four basic principles, adhere to practice being the sole criterion for testing truth, rely on the masses, follow the mass line and try in every possible way, with concerted efforts and with unified will, to speed up the four modernizations.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi urged the participants to fulfill the working goals set forth at this work conference and hoped to hear good news from Yingkou Municipality.

#### LIAONING MEETING HELD FOR RETIRED ARMYMEN AWAITING WORK

SK250929 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to our sources, the Liaoning Provincial Military District held a forum from 18 to 20 August with the participation of representatives of the third group of advanced and retired army men who are awaiting to be transferred to civilian work. Attending the forum were 48 representatives who had gained third-class merit awards or who had been publicly commended by the provincial military district, the military subdistricts and the people's armed force departments when they were in the service of the armed forces.

Participating comrades happily got together to speak out freely and exchange their personal experiences. They have further recognized the proper responsibilities of every cadre who is waiting to be transferred to civilian work under the challenge of shifting the emphasis of party work to modernization and rejusting the national economy. The forum has encouraged these comrades to accept the party's arrangements and to be determined to go to grassroots level, to the agricultural front and to places that require arduous work where they are urgently needed to help achieve the four modernizations.



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

8-27-79

---

2

